

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
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NAKASONE, KATO URGE INCREASED DEFENSE EFFORTS

OW290217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his defense chief Wednesday urged the top brass of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to turn the SDF into an efficient deterrent in the face of the "growing potential threat" of the Soviet Union.

The prime minister, addressing an annual meeting of high-ranking SDF officers at the Defense Agency, said Japan must shoulder its share of the Western defense burden by bolstering its defense efforts.

"As a principal member of the free world, we must build our defense force into a high-quality and efficient force for the maintenance of peace," he said.

Nakasone, citing the importance of interdependence in the world today, said Japan must widen its vision to the world and guard against being isolated in international society.

The gathering brought about 100 officers of the three SDF services together to compare notes.

In a speech following Nakasone's address, State Minister and Director-General of the Defense Agency Koichi Kato reiterated the importance of Japan's defense efforts in view of the Soviet military buildup in the region. "The Soviet military buildup has also shown remarkable growth in the Far East region, and its potential threat against Japan has increased," he said.

ABE TO PROMOTE NEW GATT ROUND OF TRADE TALKS

OW281311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Japan will try to persuade countries opposed to a preparatory meeting of a new round of multilateral trade talks advocated by Japan and the U.S. Government sources said Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will meet separately with the Indian finance minister and Brazilian foreign minister to stress the importance of the new round and obtain their support for promoting it at a ministerial meeting of GATT on international trade to be held in Stockholm June 8-10, the sources said.

Major industrialized nations have already agreed to have high working-level talks of GATT "by the end of this summer," but developing countries are less enthusiastic about it.

India, a leader of the developing countries, has been calling for trade concessions from developed countries before the preparatory meeting takes place, according to the sources.

Brazil is also insisting that the new round be paralleled by discussions on international monetary reforms.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is cooperating with Japan and the U.S. on condition that the new round takes up tropical products.

ABE REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SIHANOUK'S UN SEAT

OW281257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- Japan will continue to support the seating in the United Nations of the three-party anti-Vietnam coalition of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday.

"Japan's posture to support Democratic Kampuchea will remain unchanged." Abe, who will go to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly this fall, told the upper house Foreign Affairs Committee.

Vietnam, which backs the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, first raised the Kampuchean representation issue at the U.N. General Assembly in 1979. The issue has been successively raised at the General Assembly up to 1982 but Democratic Kampuchea has been allowed to keep its seat in the United Nations.

Japanese diplomatic sources said Vietnam may raise the issue again at the coming General Assembly as Democratic Kampuchea forces have been on the defense this year with the Pol Pot forces losing their stronghold.

Toshio Goto, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, told the same committee Japan has no intention of lifting its economic sanctions against Vietnam taken after Vietnam sent troops to Kampuchea late in the 1970s. He said, however, Japan will continue to extend humanitarian aid to Vietnam.

DEFENSE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TALKS HELD WITH U.S.

OW281207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 28 KYODO -- U.S. defense officials have shown keen interest in 11 Japanese high technologies, including gallium arsenide semiconductors, during two days of talks with Japan on transfer of military technology which ended here Tuesday, Japanese officials reported.

The talks, the seventh regular consultation on military equipment and technology between the two countries, centered on Japan's policy on the transfer of military technology to the United States, the officials said without elaboration.

During the talks the U.S. side briefed Japanese defense officials on reports compiled by a Pentagon survey team which visited Japan last July and again this April to study Japanese technology and said they are interested in gallium arsenide semiconductors and 10 other Japanese technologies.

The U.S. officials said they want to send another survey team to Japan to study Japan's computer software, micro-electronics and production technology and Japan accepted the proposal, officials said.

Japan agreed in January 1983 to provide the United States with high technology but Washington has so far made no concrete request for technological transfer.

The next consultation will be held in Washington in December.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON N-S RED CROSS TALKS

## South Hosts Luncheon 28 May

SK281527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 28 (KCNA correspondent) -- The South Korean side hosted a luncheon on May 28 for the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now staying in Seoul for the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks.

Invited there were Yi Chong-yul, head of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and its entourage. Members of the South Korean Red Cross delegation were also present.

Head of the delegation Yi Chong-yul spoke at the luncheon.

We, he said, should no longer remain an onlooker at the misfortunes of the separated fellow countrymen who do not know even about the fate of their beloved parents, wives and children, far from getting tidings from them, although they are within a calling distance from each other. We should fulfil our heavy responsibility to our fellow countrymen and put an end to the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen as early as possible, he stressed.

Yi Chong-yul said: Our delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will show in the future, too, as in the past, all sincerity and patience in the discussion of the agenda items at the talks, thereby fulfilling its responsibility and living up to the hope and wish of the fellow countrymen without fail.

## South Hosts Dinner 28 May

SK281545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 28 (KCNA correspondent) -- Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of the South Korean Red Cross, hosted a dinner on the evening of May 28 for the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which came to Seoul for the 8th meeting of the North-South Red Cross talks.

Invited to the dinner were the members of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by Yi Chong-yul, the Advisory Committee members, the suite members and the reporters accompanying the delegation.

The chief delegate of the South Korean Red Cross spoke at the dinner.

He hoped that the eighth round of the full-dress Red Cross talks would lead to the reunion of the separated families, saying that the South Korean Red Cross delegation was conscious of its duty to make efforts for an early realisation of the visit and reunion of the separated families.

Head of the delegation Yi Chong-yul spoke next. He said:

We are now confronted with important tasks to smoothly promote the full-dressed talks which has been resumed and practically lessen the sufferings and misfortunes of the separated fellow countrymen. There may be difficulties and differences in the course of the talks.

But, if we showed tolerance of understanding each other and making mutual concessions, we would be able to find points of agreement.

Drawing on the good experiences in the delivery of relief goods last year, we should lessen the sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen and lay foundations for national reunification.

#### North's Proposals at Talks

SK290838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul May 29 (KCNA correspondent) -- The second-day session of the 8th round of North-South Red Cross talks was held in Seoul on May 29.

Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK delegation, spoke first at the session. Explaining the purport of the new proposal advanced by the DPRK side, he said:

Very fair and reasonable is our new proposal for discussing in a package the five agenda items already agreed upon between the two sides as a positive measure to promote the North-South Red Cross talks and starting free visits between separated families and relatives as the most primary and key problem in the comprehensive settlement of the five agenda items.

Firstly, our proposal most fully reflects the will and desire of the separated people in the North and the South. As it is the separated people in the North and the South who are practically undergoing sufferings, everything should be discussed and agreed upon in accord with their demand and will at the Red Cross talks. If the routes are opened for people to freely travel to and from the North and the South and find out kith and kins, the problem of finding out and informing the other side of the addresses and fate of the separated families and relatives in the North and the South and the problem of realising their free visits and meetings will be settled directly and conditions be created for settling the problem of free correspondence and the problem of their reunion.

Secondly, our proposal most correctly reflects the specific conditions of our country. The humanitarian problem we are dealing with is one about a fabulous number of people incomparable with the problem of separated families in other countries where they number no more than thousands or several dozen thousands. According to the announcement of the South Korean side, the separated families in the North and the South number as many as ten millions. If they look for their separated family members by means of exchange of documents, it would take 100 years even if 100,000 people are found out a year, and 10 years even if 1,000,000 people a year. The means of exchange of documents cannot be a reasonable one in our country. If they look for their separated family members and relatives, freely visiting the North and the South with the help of Red Cross organizations, there are many good points in various aspects because complex processes are not needed, energies and time can be economized and credibility is ensured.

Thirdly, our proposal is a fair one which holds fast to the already agreed principles of democracy, freedom and Red Cross humanitarianism and fully accords with the agreed points on implementing the spirit of the July 4 joint statement in the work of alleviating the sufferings of the separated people.

Fourthly, our proposal is a realistic one which conforms to the principle of International Red Cross. Yi Chong-yul proved it, citing concrete facts. He further said:

Fifthly, our proposal takes into account the will of the South Korean side in the past. The South Korean side once expressed the intention to discuss the five agenda items in a package and now claims for "complete opening" of society between the North and the South.

We put forward the new signal proposal, more positive, realistic and fair, out of a warm compatriotic desire to fully satisfy the urgent demand and earnest desire of the separated people in the North and the South as they demand and the noble mission of Red Cross officials we assume before the nation.

Yi Chong-yul urged the South Korean side to ponder over the proposal of the DPRK side and show an affirmative response.

#### Conclusion of Talks

SK290735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0602 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks has ended. The eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks, held in the midst of the attention and expectation of all fellow countrymen and the people of the world, concluded their work in Seoul today. The Red Cross delegations of the two sides set forth their proposals and concretely discussed them at the talks.

Yi Chong-yul, chief delegate of our side, delivered a closing speech at today's session. He said: Held in the midst of the high expectations of fellow countrymen and the great attention of the world, the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks is to come to an end having successfully concluded its work. The door of dialogue, which has long been tightly closed, finally opened with the historic work of handing over and accepting relief goods as an occasion, and the Red Cross delegations of the North and South sat face to face at one table after a 12-year interval and held sincere talks to resolve the questions that were brought forth. I think that this is indeed step forward toward the alleviation of the suffering of dispersed countrymen and toward the laying of a foundation for national reunification.

Even though a smooth agreement on the questions that were brought forth has, of course, not been reached, each side has well comprehended the other's assertions and stand. This bespeaks that a foundation on which North-South Red Cross talks can be successfully carried out in accordance with the spirit of the historic 4 July Joint Statement is being laid. In this context, I think the talks this time basically performed their mission and attained the expected success.

Removing the pain of dispersed fellow countrymen in the North and South and pulling down the barrier of division are rising as an urgent task whose implementation can no longer be postponed.

As everyone know, the suffering of fellow countrymen, which has lasted for 40 years in the midst of the tragedy of division, is indeed immeasurable. The bitter reality in our country and land of beloved parents, spouses, and children who are only a short distance apart, close enough to answer when called, having to live separated without knowing whether each other are dead or alive should no longer be tolerated. We should put an end to the tragic history of national division and open a new history of a reunified fatherland not only to mitigate the suffering of the separated fellow countrymen in the North and South, but also to remove it forever.

Proceeding from these lofty national aspirations, the delegation of our DPRK Red Cross Society will invariably adhere to a sincere and earnest attitude at talks and devote everything to their success.

We are doubtlessly convinced that the Red Cross delegation of the South side will also express proper understanding of our sincere efforts and actively respond to them.

Firmly believing that the authorities concerned, political parties, and social organizations of your side will extend active support and encouragement to success in talks, I declare the closing of the historic eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks. Agreement to hold the ninth round of North-South talks in Pyongyang on 27 August was reached at the meeting.

South Hosts Dinner 29 May

SK291133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The South side hosted a dinner party today for the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society which is in Seoul to participate in the eighth meeting of the North-South Red Cross talks. Invited to this dinner party were Yi Chong-yul, leader of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and members of the delegation. Participating in this party were members of the delegation of the Red Cross of the South side.

At the dinner party, our side's delegation leader, Yi Chong-yul, spoke. Describing our people as a homogeneous people who have inherited the blood lineage of the same ancestors and who have lived harmoniously in a single territory, making a long history and brilliant national culture blossom, he said that, although Red Cross personnel alone met with each other today, all families and relatives separated in the North and the South and all the fellow countrymen should meet with each other tomorrow.

He said: Just as people say that a good start is half of the battle, our start of talks constitutes a work half done. Accordingly, the future of our talks is brilliant. He then called for jointly opening the key of resolving humanitarian issues and for greeting the glorious tomorrow of the fatherland's reunification.

RADIO TERMS NORTH'S PROPOSALS 'REASONABLE'

SK281139 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0942 GMT 29 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "The Most Reasonable Proposal To Remove the Misery and Pain From Which the Dispersed Families Are Suffering"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party and the government of the Republic will make all sincere efforts to bring good results in the hard-won North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks, which were provided thanks to our initiative proposal, and to realize wide-ranging negotiations and multisided collaboration and exchange between the North and South.

In the midst of focused interest and attention at home and abroad, the eighth round of North-South Red Cross talks were held in Seoul. North-South Red Cross talks, to which a heavy mission of mitigating the misfortune and suffering of the families and relatives who are living separated with the demarcation line between them is assigned, is a noble humanitarian work.

Because of the barriers of division artificially imposed by the U.S. imperialists, our people have suffered from the heart-breaking tragedy of national division for as long as 40 years. Mitigating the bitter misery and pain of the families and relatives separated in the North and South is the most urgent and grave humanitarian work assigned to us today.



Proceeding from a sense of this grave mission assigned by reality, the delegation of our Red Cross Society set forth at the talks a new proposal to discuss as a package the 5 agenda items already agreed upon between the two sides -- the question of finding out and informing the other side of the addresses and fate of the dispersed families and relatives in the North and South, the question of their visits and meetings, the question of their free exchange of letters, the question of reunion by free will, and the question concerning other humanitarian projects -- for realizing free visits by the dispersed families and relatives, the most primary and key question in comprehensively settling the 5 agenda items, and, along with this proposal, delineated concrete ways for its realization.

Also, our side put forward a proposal that, in August this year -- the 40th anniversary of national liberation -- the heads of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides visit the other side's area, leading 100-member art troupes consisting of Red Cross members to give a celebration performance including traditional national songs and dances.

Our proposal is the most reasonable overture to resolve the urgent question of mitigating the misery and suffering of the families and relatives separated in the North and South at the earliest possible date on the principle of democracy and freedom and in the spirit of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, compatriotic love, and humanitarianism. Also, our proposal is the most excellent proposal to tide over obstacles in the rugged way of national reunification, promote national rapprochement and trust, relink ruptured national bonds, and open a bright vista for reunification.

The just nature of our proposal to discuss the five agenda items as a package at North-South Red Cross talks and realize free visits by separated families and relatives, above all, lies in the fact that it is a very active proposal which makes it possible to realize at the earliest date the urgent aspirations of the whole nation and, in particular, of the families and relatives who are suffering from misery and pain, separated in the North and South.

In light of the experience and lessons of the past period during which, even though there was dialogue, there was no progress, and even though there were agreements, there was no realization, the five agenda items connected with each other should be discussed in a package to successfully make progress in talks at an early date. Discussing the agenda items one by one in numerical order -- a method like that of the past -- could require an infinitely long time and will result in making it impossible to even discuss other items when discussion about a certain item comes to a deadlock. The method of discussing one item at a time can infinitely prolong the talks. Such being the case, the urgent aspirations of the dispersed countrymen could never be met.

The just nature of our proposal at the North-South Red Cross talks to simultaneously discuss five agenda items and to realize the free exchange of visits by separated families and relatives rests in the fact that this proposal is a most rational and efficient proposal that helps simultaneously, equally, and smoothly resolve humanitarian issues included in five agenda items.

If the door of the barrier artificially created by the U.S. imperialists and the road of visits opens, families and relatives separated in the North and the South will visit their blood kin without going through various processes, will meet with each other, will visit their ancestors' graves, and will achieve reunion if necessary.

The best way to fulfill their desire is for separated families and relatives to freely exchange visits with each other.

The just nature of our proposal at the North-South Red Cross talks to simultaneously discuss five agenda items and for separated families and relatives to freely exchange visits rests in the fact that this proposal is a most practical proposal that suits the situation of our country. Our people are homogeneous people who have lived in a single territory, taking pride in a single culture, in a single way of life, and in a single language. Moreover, separated families and relatives know better than anyone else their native places and blood kin, distant and close, whom they have not forgotten even in their dreams. Therefore, they ardently desire to personally and directly visit their native places and to meet with their families and relatives.

In order to fulfill their ardent desire at the earliest possible date, we should simultaneously discuss the five agenda items in accordance with our proposal and should open the road of helping separated families and relatives freely exchange visits.

Our proposal for the chairmen of the Red Cross organizations of both sides to mutually visit the area of the opposite side, leading artistic troupes to give festive performances in August this year when we will greet the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland is a very favorable proposal which will greatly contribute to achieving national harmony and unity and to accelerating the cause of reunification.

If the responsible persons of the Red Cross organizations of both sides visit the area of the opposite side leading artistic troupes, they will share feelings of warm love for and trust in their fellow countrymen. If so, this will promote feelings of national reconciliation and trust and will excellently contribute to successfully encouraging North-South Red Cross talks.

If our proposal advanced at the recent Red Cross talks is realized, this will become the great festive event of the people, giving boundless delight to all fellow countrymen as well as to families and relatives separated in the North and the South.

#### PAPER SCORES SOUTH'S TREATMENT OF DELEGATES

SK290820 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 28 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 29 May article: "Impolite Acts"]

[Text] On 27 May, the delegation of the DPRK's Red Cross Society crossed the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] at Panmunjom to participate in the eighth round of the North-South Red Cross talks in Seoul.

Our delegation, entering the area of the South side at Panmunjom at around 1000, arrived in Seoul at around 1140. While members of our delegation were carrying out activities in Seoul, many impure acts aimed at us unfolded in the South side's area.

First of all, the South side is now preventing our delegation and the compatriots in the South from sharing consanguineous feelings with each other even on the streets: This was demonstrated mainly during our delegation's ride to Seoul across the MDL at Panmunjom.

Under the pretext of so-called picnics and whatnots, the South side prevented people from coming out into the streets and forcibly prevented some people on the streets from even welcoming us by dispatching some uniformed and plainclothes policemen and security agents into the streets.

On 27 May, many people who were waving to our delegation in the streets in Seoul were either taken down hills or into alleys. The South side even committed such a rude act as thrusting into some people's hands umbrellas with writings like "Do not let the red evil hands subject you to a wicked design!" and "Let us not be deceived by a disguised peace offensive!" and waved them at our delegation. Afterward, the South side had newspapers and broadcasting stations describe such an act as an expression of mature consciousness on the part of the South Korean people or as something quite natural.

Is not this an intentional act of attempting to whip up confrontational consciousness among the residents with the delegation invited as guests?

The South side's discourteous acts are being shown even in organizing functions. Our delegation which arrived in Seoul on the morning of 27 May was scheduled to pay a courtesy call on the president of the South Korean Red Cross that afternoon. The South side proposed allowing only 4 reporters to accompany the delegates, advisory members, and members of the suite on this visit. Proceeding from the aspiration to kindle the atmosphere at the talks and to contribute to national harmony and unity by coordinating the courteous functions organized by the South side well, we suggested increasing the number of reporters to 28 and the South side, agreeing to this suggestion, decided to hire a big bus to transport them all.

However, the South side did not live up to this agreement when actually organizing the visit. By detaining the advisory members, members of the suite, and the reporter group in a restaurant by arranging their lunchtime later than scheduled, the South side left for the visit with only the delegates and some of the advisory members.

Later, the delegates who had arrived at the destination first demanded that the reporters be transported there as soon as possible, and the advisory members, members of the suite, and reporters who had been left behind boarded the bus and demanded that it leave quickly. The South side belatedly transported only 4 more reporters and left the bus behind with a large number of passengers aboard, not allowing it to leave.

In a bid to justify this, the South side lied, going so far as to say that the bus could not have been at the destination before the end of the courtesy visit because of a traffic jam or that the delegates had left the Red Cross building after concluding their visit when it actually had not ended.

Because of such an act by the South side, members of our side's suite were not able to bring the gifts they meant to give to the president of the Red Cross of the South side and even the president himself repeatedly apologized, saying that the South side had made mistakes.

Nevertheless, South Korea's evening papers and morning papers on 27 and 28 May respectively carried distorted reports, quoting the so-called announcement by a spokesman for the South Korean Red Cross as saying that the participation of 4 reporters in the courtesy visit had been agreed, but not the participation of 28 others, and that the failure of advisory members and members of the suite to participate in the courtesy visit was due to their being late. This was an act of attempting to repudiate the agreement even before the talks began, to encourage distrust against our delegation, and to render the atmosphere of the talks nebulous.

Such a stand and attitude has also been exposed in the South side's distorted propaganda on the issue of inspection.

As for the allegedly scheduled tour of the broadcasting station that failed to materialize, it was because of wrong arrangements by the South side regarding timing, but not our fault. Also, the idea of going to the so-called Plaza of Reunion was never once suggested, even at the start of the working-level contacts.

They could carry such fabricated news reports were it not for an intention to artificially slander us. Although it pays lip service to talks based on a humanitarian spirit, the South side has continued to carry in South Korean newspapers and broadcasts fabricated news reports blaming the suspension of the talks in the 1970's on us.

Having suspended the North-South economic and Red Cross talks which were resumed with our offering of relief goods to the flood-stricken people in South Korea as momentum by touching off the Panmunjom firing incident and by staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, South Korean radio reports are trying to shift responsibility for this onto us.

HANGUK ILBO even said that the insistence by the delegation of the North side to conduct the talks with the South side's delegation quickly, as soon as it came to Seoul, is an unreasonable demand and that the delegation of the North is trying to use the incident of the occupation of the American Cultural Center by South Korean students for political propaganda, making a miscalculation. Provoking us in such a way, it babbled that the prospects for the talks are not clear and that nobody can predict the outcome.

All these show that, although it is babbling about dialogue and the suffering of separated families, it is not the primary approach of the South side to settle problems sincerely.

Undoubtedly, all such impolite acts being committed against our invited delegation are due to the behind-the-scenes control of those who do not want dialogue and reunification.

On 27 May, South Korean papers said that our delegation followed the formalities for entry at Panmunjom when our delegation passed through Panmunjom. We are a consanguineous people who share the same blood lines, living in a single and same land. Babbling about formalities of entry is not a stand for reunification and a wrong logic aimed at making division a fait accompli.

The South side should maintain a stand not for division but for reunification and treat guests politely.

#### PAST TALKS FAILURE SAID FAULT OF SOUTH, U.S.

SK261045 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0847 GMT 26 May 85

[Unattributed talk: "Our Sincere Efforts To Alleviate the Sufferings of Dispersed Families"]

[Text] Since the first day of national division, our party and the government of the republic have had the most aboveboard and reasonable proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and have made all sincere efforts for their realization.

In addition, proceeding from warm compatriotic love and a humanitarian stand, we have taken every opportunity to propose the taking of measures to mitigate the suffering of fellow countrymen caused by division even before the country's reunification and have made all possible efforts for these proposals.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our stand toward talks between the North and South Red Cross Societies is clear. We hope to alleviate the pain of the people caused by division at an early date by successfully holding talks through our devotion and sincerity and, with this as a stepping stone, to hew out a road to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Proceeding from a noble humanitarian spirit and the standpoint of compatriotic love, we proposed in 1957 that, in order to realize the ardent aspirations of dispersed countrymen in the North and South to find out whether their families and relatives are alive or dead and what they are doing, the delegations of the North and South Red Cross societies regularly exchange letters containing their greetings at a place which the South Korean side considers convenient.

On as many as some 10 occasions in the 1950's and 1960's, we proposed the holding of talks with the South Korean side to discuss the matter of mitigating the sufferings of dispersed fellow countrymen, including free visits to the North and South and the exchange of letters.

In his historic speech on 6 August 1971 in particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a policy of wide-ranging North-South negotiation and first opened a way for contact between the North and South, which had long been placed in the state of quarantine, by reflecting the basic stand to which our party has consistently adhered for resolving the question of national reunification and by mirroring the demands of the development of the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad.

As a result, contact and negotiation were achieved between the North and South in August 1971 and the historic full-dress talks between the North and South Red Cross Societies were held.

At the North-South Red Cross talks in the 1970's, we proposed to the South Korean side on tens of occasions that free mutual visits and the exchange of letters between families, relatives, and friends scattered in the North and South be realized and that their reunion be ensured. Also, we made all sincere efforts to successfully make progress in talks.

Our proposals embodied warm sentiments of compatriotic love to mitigate the sufferings of fellow countrymen who were living separated and, furthermore, contained earnest aspirations for laying a foundation for national reunification through humanitarian work.

Despite our sincere efforts, the hard-won North-South Red Cross talks have not yet achieved their purpose and the ardent wishes of the families and relatives have not been met so far. This is totally attributable to the maneuvers to perpetuate national division by the United States and the South Korean side which have subordinated the lofty humanitarian question to the realization of the criminal fabrication of two Koreas.

#### KCNA REPORTS RALLIES ON KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK251013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- Mass meetings commemorating the fifth anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held in Nampo, Wonsan, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung and Haeju.

Speaking at the mass meetings, representatives of various strata said that the Kwangju popular uprising was the biggest and fiercest armed uprising in the modern history of the liberation struggle of the eastern peoples.

Though the Kwangju popular uprising was frustrated, the South Korean people were brought to further national and class awakening through this uprising and clearly realised that U.S. imperialism is a vicious stiller of democracy and civil rights and the mastermind of aggression and directed the spearhead of their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the speakers said.

Noting that the flames of the struggle against outside forces, puppets and fascism furiously kindled by the resistance fighters of Kwangju are still raging all over South Korea, the speakers stressed that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan would never be able to escape the same end as that of preceding dictators.

#### REPORTAGE ON NETHERLANDS CP DELEGATION VISIT

##### Kim Il-song Meets Group

SK251126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 25 met the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands led by Comrade Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Central Committee of the CPN.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Chae-pong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee. Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly conversation with the guest.

##### Kim Il-song Hosts Luncheon

SK251038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a luncheon for the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands headed by Comrade Elli Izeboud, chairman of its Central Committee, on May 25.

Present at the luncheon were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, members and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Comrade Kim Chae-pong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the luncheon. Comrade Elli Izeboud spoke next. The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

##### Kim Il-song Addresses Group

SK250846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the luncheon he gave on May 25 for the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN] led by Elli Izeboud, chairman of the Central Committee of the CPN.

In the speech he warmly welcomed the delegation on its visit to Korea and said:

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of the Netherlands are fraternal parties which have long established the bonds of friendship and are fighting for peace and for the victory of the cause of socialism because the two parties maintain *chajusong* (Independence) and share the common aim of the struggle and ideals.

In a cordial atmosphere of comradeship we have just now exchanged our frank opinions on various matters of common concern including the development of friendly relations between the two parties and confirmed that their views and stands on a number of problems agree with each other.

I am satisfied with the fact that I have made friends with you, excellent Comrade Chairman Elli Izeboud, and that our two parties agreed on supporting and cooperating with each other more effectively in the future.

Comrade Elli Izeboud, as a woman political figure afire with a sense of justice and truth, you are working energetically for the unity and cohesion and strengthening and development of the Communist Party of the Netherlands. For this you are loved and respected by your party members.

Under your leadership today, the Communist Party of the Netherlands which has a long tradition of struggle advocates the building of socialism which suits the specific conditions of the Netherlands. In cooperation with the progressive forces of your country it is working hard for peace and security in Europe under an anti-war and anti-nuclear slogan.

Considering that the activities of the Communist Party of the Netherlands are a just struggle which correctly represents the desire and aspirations of the people of your country, our party and people express their support for and solidarity with this struggle. Our people have been vigorously struggling for independence, sovereignty and socialism under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

Today the entire membership of our party and the working people under the leadership of the party are energetically struggling to consolidate and develop the socialist system and accelerate the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic on the one hand and, on the other, making every effort to achieve a durable peace in the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This visit of yours to our country is a great encouragement to the just revolutionary cause of our people.

Today, the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war have made the international situation critical and are increasing the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, with every passing day. The prevailing situation requires that the communist and workers' parties should unite solidly and wage a more powerful struggle against imperialism and war.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most powerful anti-war, peace forces of our time. The communist and workers' parties must unite their efforts and counter by a concerted action the imperialists' overt moves to provoke a new war, realize a broad united front with all the peace forces of the world and resolutely fight to check the reckless manoeuvres of the imperialists for nuclear armament buildup, to achieve a universal and complete disarmament, and to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

The active struggle of the Communist Party of the Netherlands to oppose the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, freeze the nuclear weapons in Europe and restrict and reduce armaments is a contribution to the cause of world peace. When the communist and workers' parties and all the other peace forces join efforts in the struggle, the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war will be thwarted and world peace and security be safeguarded.

As in the past, so also in the future, our party and people, true to the ideas of independence, friendship and peace, will unite with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries including your party and, in close unity with all the progressive forces of the world, will continue to fight stoutly to build an independent and peaceful new world which is free from aggression and war.

I am convinced that your present visit to our country will mark an important milestone in deepening trust and comradeship between us and in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two parties.

#### KIM IL-SONG MEETS SOVIET EDUCATION GROUP

SK241556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 24 received the visiting higher and secondary special education delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok. Also on hand was Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song gave a gift to the guests.

#### KIM IL-SONG MEETS MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

SK241550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 24 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 24 received the visiting party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and Minister of the Presidency.

Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Mozambican Ambassador to Korea Lopes Ndelane Tembe was also present.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a gift of the Mozambican president.



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON N-S RED CROSS TALKS

## North Delegates Cancel Tour

SK280122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 85 p 8

[Text] The north Korean Red Cross delegation called off a tour of the "Plaza of Reunion" on Yoido, the KBS studio and the Chamsil Olympic Stadium yesterday on the grounds that many of the northern reporters failed to cover an informal meeting.

As agreed upon by both sides, a pool of four north Korean reporters accompanied the Pyongyang delegation which paid a call on Yu Chang-sun, president of the south Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) in the afternoon. But a group of 28 north Korean reporters turned out at the Sheraton Hotel lobby about 20 minutes after the delegates and the pool reporters left for the KNRC office at the foot of Mt. Namsan.

Saying that they missed the trip due to a late luncheon, the reporters argued that they also should cover the KNRC event. They claimed that two of the 14 north Korean delegates also missed the cars.

According to north Koreans, the two delegates were supposed to bring gifts to be presented to Yu. They would pay no heed to remarks by KNRC officials that only four north Korean reporters were scheduled to cover the gathering.

The north Korean reporters stayed on a bus parked in the front of the hotel for about 40 minutes. The north Korean delegation called a news conference at 4 p.m. and said they had decided to call off the afternoon tour.

## North Holds Press Conference

SK280132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 85 p 4

[Text] The north Korean delegation to the Seoul Red Cross talks unexpectedly held a press conference smacking of political intention at the Sheraton Hotel after canceling a part of the itinerary on the first day of their scheduled four-day stay here.

Chief northern delegates Yi Chong-yul expressed Pyongyang's desire to meet representatives of political parties in efforts to ease what he called the "plight of the nation." The north Korean delegation then expressed "regret" over an alleged hitch in the northerners' visit to the Korea National Red Cross headquarters.

Spokesman Pak Yong-su for the north Korean delegation claimed that two of their advisors and a number of reporters had failed to visit to the KNRC office because of the KNRC's "insincerity."

Song Yong-tae, spokesman for the south Korean delegation, explained later that the northerners did not show up to the departure place, although the guiding party waited for them for 25 minutes. "Both the southern and northern delegations had earlier agreed to leave for the KNRC headquarters at 1:50 p.m. The chief delegate and all the members of the northern delegation got on the cars at the scheduled time, but some of the north Korean advisors did not show up. "We postponed the departure time by 10 minutes, but still two north Korean advisors did not come. We presumed that they had personal troubles in coming to the place, so we let the main party leave for the KNRC at 2:50 p.m.," he said.

He said that the KNRC had a few cars wait for the northerners who had failed to come and that four north Korean reporters left for the KNRC headquarters at around 2:15 p.m.

Asked why the north Koreans cancelled visits to the "Plaza of Reunion," the KBS, and the Chamsil Olympic Stadium, Song said: "We planned to discuss the itinerary after the north Korean delegation visited the KNRC President, but there was no time to do so, since they spent time on the press conference."

#### North Delegation's Activities

SK290248 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 85 p 5

[Text] Accompanied by their southern hosts, the north Koreans, now here for the inter-Korean Red Cross talks resumed in Seoul after 12 years, made an observation tour of a folk village and a modern electronics plant yesterday.

They visited the Korea Folk Village in Yongin, Kyonggi-do, and the Suwon plant of Samsung Electronics Co. after attending a luncheon hosted by Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Reunion of 10 Million Separated Family Members, at the Cosmos Hall of the Sheraton Hotel.

At the luncheon, north Korean reporters asked questions to Yi Kyong-suk, a woman adviser to the south Korean delegation, on a variety of issues related to women in the south. Ahn Chang-pok, who says he works for a youth magazine, asked Yi, "What do you think are the pressing women's issues which need urgent resolving?" Ahn and another northern reporter, Yi Chol-chu, also raised questions as to the so-called kisaeng tourism, and prostitution. The two reporters asked Yi, formerly a ruling party lawmaker and now a university professor, to make arrangements for a meeting with student activists.

In response, Yi said women's problems in Korea need not be tackled so urgently and can be settled as time goes by. She said that the problem of "kisaeng tourism" may be an illside-effect arising in the course of national development.

Instead of national flags, only a Red Cross flag represented each side when the south and north Korean Red Cross officials sat across a table for the first-day meeting at the Sheraton Hotel convention hall. The rectangular table was located in such a way that the southern delegates sat on the southern side of the table and the north Koreans on the north. The seven-member advisory committee members took seats in a row behind the delegates, and behind the advisers, 20 attendants were seated.

North Korean news reporters visited the press room for south Korean pressmen at 9:45 a.m. yesterday and delivered about 100 sheets of north Korean papers. The papers, which they brought from Pyongyang, were the PYONGYANG SINMUN, the MINJU CHOSUN, the NODONG SINMUN and the TONGIL SINBO.

The papers with four to six pages, dated from May 25 to May 27, were dealing with the 73 students sit-in protest at the USIS building in Seoul which ended last Sunday. Especially, the NODONG SINMUN carried the Seoul USIS occupation in detail on its page 5, with some articles quoted from the Soviet Communist Party paper PRAVDA and the official Chinese news agency XINHUA.

The north Koreans took time off in the afternoon to make an observation tour of Samsung Electronics Co. in Suwon. Upon arriving at the company at 2:57 p.m., the north Korean visitors were greeted by Chong Chae-un, president of the company, and watched a 15-minute movie introducing its production lines and products.

The company presented an electronic clock valued at some 60,000 won to each of the north Koreans.

The north Koreans focused their questions on employee's wages, medical insurance and working conditions, expressing a deep interest in the welfare of employees.

The north Korean chief delegate Yi often made quips and jokes in a light mood during a one-hour tour of the Yongin Folk Village with other delegates beginning around 4 p.m. At the sight of a column of "chang-sung," the grotesque-looking wooden posts claimed to scare away devils, Yi said in a smile, "I have seen them many times in the past." Then, looking at a replica of a Korean traditional rice straw-roofed house, he remarked, "The old Korean-style house is good for the health and provides much space for children to play in."

While taking a break over "tongdongju," a Korean home-brewed rice liquor the south Korean chief delegate, Yi, chatted with three north Korean reporters.

When a north Korean reporter asked why the north Koreans were guided there, Yi said, "Our people have traditions which can be quickly blended into one. This place is designed to show all our traditions to our brethren from the north at one time."

The north Korean delegation yesterday evening enjoyed traditional folk dances performed at Kayakum Theater Restaurant in the hotel after a dinner hosted by Yi. But, they walked out of the theater when an American troupe was about to start an ice show. When the north Korean chief delegate stood up, other north Koreans followed suit and left the theater.

North Korean leader Yi Chong-yul showed an interest in Beethoven's two symphonies, the No. 5 in C minor, "Destiny" and the No. 9 in D minor, "Choral." Yi listened to the numbers while riding in a sedan together with his south Korean counterpart Yi Yong-tok, it was learned. The Korean National Red Cross plans to present him a set of Beethoven symphony discs.

Meanwhile, Yi underwent medical diagnosis by north Korean doctor Ho Ung-yong at his hotel room yesterday morning. Yi may have felt tired because of his advanced age, Dr. Ho was quoted as having said. Yi is said to be 61-year-old.

#### Text of South's Proposal

SK290122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 85 p 5

[Text] The following is the text of the southern Red Cross society's proposal made in yesterday's first plenary session at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel -- ED.

The first agenda item is the "question of ascertaining and making known the whereabouts and fate of the dispersed families and relatives in the south and north." To do this, we believe it would be best to exchange letters of inquiry and reply between the two Red Cross societies in accordance with the practices of the International Red Cross tracing service.

The second topic "the question of facilitating free mutual visits and free meetings among the dispersed families and relatives in the south and north," could be resolved by fixing in principle, the duration, frequency and places of such visits and meetings in utmost deference to the free wishes of the persons involved.

As for visits, it would be good to exchange large groups of visitors accompanied by adequate numbers of press members, whose freedom to report would be guaranteed, since huge numbers of would-be visitors are expected to turn out at the same time in the initial stage. For meetings, measures should be taken to establish a center at Panmunjom or to allow the people involved to meet at places they consider convenient.

As for the third topic, the "question of facilitating free exchanges of mail among dispersed families and relatives in the south and north," correspondence should be made in letter, post cards, or whatever form is most convenient to the people involved. The use of such communication means as telephone and telegraph should also be made possible. The freedom of communication should be thoroughly guaranteed, and delivery should be made speedily. When the "Joint South-North Red Cross Panmunjom Project Office," whose establishment was agreed on at the fourth full-dress meeting, is set up, it would be good to have the office execute the postal exchange service between the south and the north.

As for the "question of facilitating reunion of the dispersed families according to their free individual wishes," we should see to it that even before unification, the families dispersed in the south and the north would be able to reunite and settle down together at places of their own choice.

The fifth topic is "other humanitarian problems to be settled. Humanitarian programs related to the issue of dispersed families, which are not contained in topics 1 through 4, could, through mutual discussion, be included in topic No. 5. For example, the repatriation of tombs, etc, could be included.

All the humanitarian projects I have mentioned, such as ascertaining the fate of dispersed families and their mutual visits, should be implemented in the most convenient and speediest manner in utmost deference to the free will of the people involved under the auspices and cooperation of the two Red Cross societies.

I hope that the two sides will, at an early date, discuss and determine ways to implement the five topics and will be able to inaugurate the "South-North Red Cross Joint Committee" and the "South-North Red Cross Panmunjom Joint Project Office," which were agreed on at the fourth meeting as project implementation organizations, and embark on the project to search for dispersed families by this August 15 at the latest.

At the same time, I propose that even before a method of implementing the five topics is completely agreed on, a "dispersed families hometown visiting group" of a substantial size be exchanged on this August 15 as a step to expedite the dispersed family search project.

#### Text of North's Proposal

SK290140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 May 85 p 5

[Text] The following is the text of the north Korean Red Cross proposal on the family reunion project.

First, the five agenda items shall be discussed altogether for the promotion of the debate.

1) In the discussion, the question that should be debated first is the one which is commonly related to the five items and is the most urgent and important for reducing the pain of the dispersed families and relatives.

2) Other questions being raised in relieving the pain of the separated families and relatives shall be discussed as quickly as possible. Free travel is commonly related to the five items and is the most urgent and important in relieving the pain of the separated families and relatives.

I. The procedure of the free travel.

- 1) The travelling families and relatives shall carry identification cards issued by Red Cross organization of their side.
- 2) The Red Cross organization concerned shall inform the Red Cross organization of the other side of the list of the families and relatives, who will freely travel, and their travelling destination one month before their departure.
- 3) Their travelling destination shall be the place where they lived before their separation and, if necessary, may be changed in co-operation with the Red Cross organization of the other side.
- 4) The duration of their stay in the region of the other side shall be no more than one month but if necessary, may be prolonged.
- 5) Their crossing points on the Military Demarcation Line shall be Panmunjom and Chorwon and their number may be increased when agreed upon the two sides.

II. The range of the free travellers.

- 1) Sons and daughters who were born after separation shall be included in the families who will freely travel.
- 2) The relatives who will freely travel shall be their third cousins in the collateral and cousins in wife's and mother's sides.
- 3) The other relatives whom those concerned want to meet shall be included.

III. Services and security for free travellers.

- 1) For the sake of convenience for the free travellers, the North-South Red Cross Joint Offices shall be established in Panmunjom and Chorwon, and the North-South Red Cross Joint Committee shall be formed.
- 2) All services to the free travellers, including accommodations, transportation and communications, etc. shall be provided by the Red Cross organization of the other side.
- 3) When there are needs of emergency relief or medical aid for the free travellers the Red Cross organization of the other side shall provide free service.
- 4) The authorities of the two sides shall take steps for the security of the free travellers through the offices of the Red Cross organizations so that they can travel freely on the principles of freedom and democracy.
- 5) Detailed debate on services and security for the free travellers shall be done separately.

## Conclusion of Talks

SK290626 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The 2-day eighth North-South Red Cross talks ended, with agreement on the basic principle that the travel of displaced families between the North and the South will be pushed ahead with to relieve the sufferings of the displaced families, and agreement on holding the ninth full-fledged talks in Pyongyang on 27 August.

In today's talks, Yi Yong-tok, the chief delegate of our side, said that he agreed, in principle, with the travel of the displaced families between the North and the South proposed by the North Korean side yesterday and proposed that the matter of hometown visiting group be discussed, along with the matter of mutual exchanges of art troupes which the North Korean side proposed as one of the specific steps, between the working-level personnel at Panmunjom on 15 July.

Chief delegate Yi Yong-tok said that as there is a common view shared by both sides that the North and the South Red Cross Societies ought to take a specific measure to relieve the sufferings of the displaced families, matters to accelerate this realistically should materialize at the working-level contact.

Yi Yong-tok, the chief delegate of our side, said, in connection with the North Korean proposal for discussing the 5-item agenda as a package, that although our side accepted in principle the free travel asserted by the North Korean side, the exchange of mail and ascertaining of the whereabouts and fate of the displaced families and other relevant matters ought to be discussed comprehensively.

Chief delegate Yi Yong-tok said that he proposed to hold North-South Red Cross working-level talks in Panmunjom this 15 July to discuss the matter of exchanging a certain number of the displaced families together with art troupes as a compromise plan for the dispatch of art troupes proposed by the North Korean side because it is an unhumanitarian step turning away from the sufferings of the displaced families.

Chief delegate Yi Yong-tok proposed that, although the North Korean side raised the issue of mutual travel between the North and the South as a step to solve the 5-item agenda, which has already been agreed on as a package, the exchange of mail and the ascertaining of the whereabouts and fate of families be concurrently pushed ahead with because there are many realistic problems concerning the reunion of the displaced families separated in the North and South.

Chief delegate Yi Yong-tok proposed that, since the North and South Red Cross Societies are based on the spirit of humanitarianism to relieve the sufferings of the displaced families, practical procedural matters should be discussed by meeting again even today.

To this, Yi Chong-yul, chief delegate of the North Korean Red Cross Society, said that he agrees with holding a working-level contact in Panmunjom on 15 July as our side has proposed, and proposed that the question of free visits to the North and the South put forth by the North Korean side and the question of hometown visit teams put forth by our side be discussed in detail at the contact.

However, saying that the mutual visits by separated families which the North Korean side has proposed are a most rational and efficient method of settling the agreed five agenda items simultaneously, Yi Chong-yul, chief delegate of the North Korean side, urged our side to study and consider the question further.

In addition, concerning the exchange of hometown visit teams around 15 August as proposed by our side, chief delegate of the North Korean side Yi Chong-yul said that free visits must be realized first, because of real problems, such as time and procedures. However, when our side rebutted that the exchange of art troupes regardless of the agonies of separated families is unrealistic and irrational, he agreed to discuss the question of hometown visit teams simultaneously.

North Korean chief delegate Yi Chong-yul also said that, since they have already agreed upon the principle of visits to the North and the South, the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South should do their best to successfully solve the problems of procedures and detailed discussion. Thus, he showed an affirmative reaction to our side's proposal.

At today's session, our side proposed holding the 9th round of the talks in July. However, the North Korean side, saying that time is needed to settle the problems of procedure and making preparations, put forth a counterproposal to hold the talks on 27 August, and our side accepted it. Thus, it has been decided to hold the 9th round of the North-South Red Cross full-dress talks in Pyongyang on 27 August.

At today's session of the talks, which continued for 2 hours and 10 minutes, the two sides basically agreed on the question of visits to the North and the South. However, they continued long disputes in discussing the procedures for the settlement of the matter. Insisting that the best way to implement the five agenda items which were agreed upon at the 29th round of preliminary talks in 1973 as a package is free visits, the North Korean side jeeringly said that our side seems to have difficulties in understanding the North Korean side's proposal.

When a memo was delivered to it when the session was nearly over, the North Korean side apparently hurried to close the session. However, when our side raised the criticism that it is a violation of the Red Cross spirit based on humanitarianism to fail to reach an agreement at talks which 10 million separated families are watching, the North Korean side continued the session.

#### Yi Yong-tok Press Conference

SK290826 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 May, Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate for our side, held a press conference, assessed the results of the progress of talks as generally satisfactory, and said that there are many identities of view on the stands and proposals of the two sides.

Outlining important successes attained at the eighth round of full-dress talks, Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of our side, said: First, the two sides put together their opinions on comprehensive discussion about many projects concerned without being confined to the order of priorities with regard to the matter of discussing the agenda items and on settlement in a package at an early date.

Second, the two sides stressed, in principle, full respect for the free opinions of dispersed families with regard to the method for carrying out the work of the reunion of dispersed families.

Third, the two sides reached the identity of opinion that the two Red Cross Societies of the North and South should assume responsibility for all projects in their own regions and that, through the arbitration of each Red Cross Society, they take proper measures to resolve matters which require the cooperation of the authorities.

Chief Delegate Yi Yong-tok said: I again urged the exchange of home-visiting groups of dispersed families on 15 August. Along with this, I proposed that, as proposed by the North Korean Red Cross Society side, art troupes be exchanged and that, at this time, reporters from North and South Korea accompany them. I also proposed that, if the North Korean side agrees with this proposal, a meeting of working-level delegates of the two sides be held in Panmunjom on 15 July.

Chief Delegate Yi Yong-tok added: Because the North Korean side believes that it is desirable for working-level delegates of the two sides to separately meet and discuss this matter after talks, I will see results after today's contact. However, prospects are bright.

Chief Delegate Yi Yong-tok said: In connection with the free visits demanded by the North Korean side, I noted that when the two sides agreed to take as the second agenda item the question of realizing free visits and meetings between the dispersed families and relatives in the North and South, the spirit of realizing free visits was reflected in the agreement. I asked the North Korean side to explain frankly the North Korean side's stand of repeatedly emphasizing the question at this time.

Chief Delegate Yi Yong-tok added: In this regard, Yi, chief delegate of the North Korean side, despite the fact that he would not repeatedly talk about the question, said that, because there was no clear answer confirming that the question of legal conditions and the improvement of social circumstances will not be discussed in the future as a precondition for discussing the agenda items, there is a need for future discussion.

Chief Delegate Yi Yong-tok said: Noting that discussion about agenda items has deadlocked in the past because the North Korean side took issue with legal conditions and social circumstances and, as a result, full-dress talks were suspended for 14 years, I made it clear that unless the North Korean side raises such questions again, we have no further opinions on reaffirming the matter of free visits as one of the projects for the reunion of dispersed families.

#### Unification Chairman's Speech

SK290917 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- Hyon Sung-chong, chairman of the Central Committee for the National Unification of Korea, Wednesday urged both delegations at the inter-Korean Red Cross talks to do their utmost to promote the success of the talks, in order to bring about the reunion of separated family members and to build a foundation for national unification.

Hyon's comments came in a luncheon speech he gave at the Sheraton Hotel here Wednesday before the North Korean delegates to the eighth inter-Korean Red Cross talks.

After disclosing that he is among the estimated 10 million family members separated by the division of Korea, Hyon said he hopes that both delegations will seek ways of "relieving the common anguish of the separated family members."

Attending the luncheon were 160 people, including the 14 delegates, social dignitaries and reporters from the North.

In a speech he gave in response to that of Hyon, the North Korean chief delegate, Yi Chong-yul, said, "I am deeply impressed by the citizens of Seoul, who greet us with the love of brethren, and I feel hot passion for national unification."



The chief delegate from Pyongyang also said that the meeting among members of the Korean race is a meeting "among brothers which no one can obstruct" and that the Korean people, who have cultivated their own culture over a long history, should meet each other.

Yi led the 84-member North Korean delegation, which arrived here via the truce village of Panmunjom on Monday to resume the Red Cross talks. The talks had been suspended since the seventh session in July 1973.

The North Korean delegation is scheduled to return home Thursday morning after winding up its two-day session here. The two sides agreed to hold the ninth session of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on Aug. 27.

#### Chon Says Talks 'Fortunate'

SK291056 Seoul YONHAP in English 1053 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Wednesday that the face-to-face talks here among Korean Red Cross delegates was a fortunate event, and should serve as a fresh start for further dialogue and cooperation. Such a dialogue should not be suspended midway, he emphasized.

The president's remarks came at a dinner he hosted at Chongwadae the presidential residence, for about 500 members of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy.

"We should consolidate the foundation of reconciliation and mutual trust to build national unity," Chon said. "By doing so, we should lay grounds to convert the unfortunate era of South-North confrontation, which lasted for about 40 years, to an era of national reconciliation," he added.

"The era of conflict and confrontation between the same brethren should not continue any longer," Chon said. "The number one task ahead of us is to open an era of dialogue and cooperation for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Korean people."

#### ASSEMBLY LIKELY TO RESPOND FAVORABLY ON TALKS

SK282312 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 85 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly is likely to respond favorably to north Korea's recent proposal for a south-north parliamentarians' conference.

The likelihood became apparent yesterday evening when an Assembly steering subcommittee worked out a three-point agreement on the forthcoming response to the Pyongyang offer.

The agreement specified that a reply would be formulated at an early date and sent to Pyongyang after approval by a plenary Assembly session. It also said that the Assembly hoped the proposed inter-parliamentary meeting would be realized to provide a foundation for peaceful national unification by easing tension and restoring trust and harmony between the divided halves. The Assembly also said that it hoped the inter-Korea economic and Red Cross talks would be successful. The subcommittee will meet again tomorrow and Friday to finalize the reply to the north Korea overture.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the subpanel meeting, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said that he expected the reply would be sent to north Korea before the current special Assembly session expires June 11.

Referring to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party's call for the convening of three Assembly standing committees, Yi said that the issue would be discussed at today's joint meeting of floor leaders of the three parties and the chairmen of the three committees.

#### FURTHER DETAILS ON ARRESTS FOR USIS OCCUPATION

SK290510 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 85 p 8

[Text] Seoul police with court warrants yesterday arrested 25 college students out of the total 73 detained, charging that they had played leading roles in the recent occupation of the USIS library. The police booked 43 other students for prosecution on similar charges and released the remaining five with warnings. The 73 students had stormed into the USIS facility shortly after noon on May 23 staging a sit-in protest three days.

Police said those under arrest include eight students who allegedly attacked two policemen stationed outside the USIS building in downtown Seoul, allegedly with broken bricks, when they intruded into the facility.

Those arrested break down to eight from Seoul National University, five each from Korea and Songgyungwan universities four from Yonsei University and three from Sogang University. Among them are Ham Un-kyong, 22, a senior of Seoul National University and the leader of a militant student group called the National Federation of College Students, and Yi Chong-hun, 22, a senior of Korea University and leader of the federation's Korea University chapter.

Police said those referred to summary courts are "sympathizers" of their militant fellow students who had prior knowledge of the scheme to occupy the USIS library.

The five persons released are those who did not know about the occupation scheme, but happened to be inside the facility at the time of its seizure.

Police said Ham and six others now under arrest visited the USIS building on five occasions to prepare for the surprise occupation. The seven are also under suspicion of having set up an underground network of 15 to 20 students at each of the five universities for the intrusion scheme.

Ham, police said, discussed the occupation plan with leaders of activists' groups in the five universities on May 14 when they gathered at Yonsei University to hold an antigovernment demonstration on the campus. They then decided to choose the USIS library as the site for their sit-in protest in a bid to dramatize their call for the U.S. government's apology for its alleged involvement in quelling civil disturbances in Kwangju, Chollanam-do, five years ago. Those who allegedly played key roles in the occupation even required oaths from would-be participants in an effort to keep the scheme secret until it actually took place, police said.

Police also learned that about 10 of the protesters entered the USIS library early in the morning of May 23 disguising themselves as ordinary visitors.

Nine Songgyungwan University students and 13 Seoul National University students were also inside the library even before the last batch of about 40 students stormed into the USIS facility around 12:05 p.m.

Announcing the result of the three-day investigation into the incident, Kang Min-chang, chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Headquarters, said police will continue their search for the leaders of activists' groups, who are now on their wanted list. At least nine students have gone into hiding since the occupation protest at the USIS building began. Police said that the student fugitives have been responsible for nearly 1,000 antigovernment rallies and sit-ins reported across the country so far this year.

#### NKDP DISCUSSES U.S. CULTURAL CENTER INCIDENT

SK290225 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 May 85 p 3

[From "News Behind News" column]

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the leading officials of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] which discussed follow-up measures for the American Cultural Center incident was held in a gloomy atmosphere, because of the students' statement which called for the NKDP's renewed efforts, and because of the government authorities' hard-line moves. Those present at the meeting said that "lawmakers were not allowed to meet the students by the police and, thus, the government's hard-line step is expected." They expressed serious concern over the unexpected aftermath of the incident.

In this connection, the NKDP decided to make multisided efforts to prevent heavy punishment of the students, and intensively discussed how it would handle the incident at the National Assembly. President Yi Min-u said that "it is desirable to accelerate the establishment of a special committee to probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident." An official who was present at the meeting said that "it was even demanded that a special committee be formed to revise the Constitution on the occasion." He said that the incident has certainly encouraged the NKDP's National Assembly strategy concerning the establishment of a special committee to probe into the Kwangju incident and other issues.

#### MINISTER DENIES RECEIVING CFC ORDER ON KWANGJU

SK250032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min told the National Assembly yesterday the military will neither intervene in politics nor stage a coup d'etat. Yun was responding to a question posed by Rep. Song Won-yong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] during interpellation on national security and diplomatic affairs.

The NKDP lawmaker asked if the government thought it would be justifiable for the military to make armed intervention in politics in the name of preventing a social unrest. He also demanded to know if the government had obtained an approval from the Combined Forces Command [CFC] in mobilizing units to contain the Kwangju incident in 1980.

In reply, the minister said that the military units mobilized to subdue the Kwangju disturbance did not take orders from the Combined Forces Command, which had operational control power.

TABLE TENNIS PLAYERS FROM PRC TO COMPETE IN SEOUL

SK280246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Twenty-eight of the world's leading paddlers will compete in the 1985 grand prix masters table tennis Seoul open, scheduled to begin Tuesday at Changchung Gymnasium. The paddlers are from 11 countries: China, France, Hong Kong, Sweden, Hungary, Finland, Poland, West Germany, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and South Korea.

The 16 male and 12 female players will be divided into four groups, respectively, for the preliminaries. The final matches in the men's and women's divisions each will comprise five games; the other matches will consist of three games.

China's Jiang Jialiang, 21, is strongly favored in the men's division. The 21-year-old Jiang, who was ranked first in the world last year, won the 1985 world table tennis championships last April in Sweden. The favorites in the women's division are Gene Lijuan and Qi Baoxiang, both from China.

Representing China in the Seoul open are three men and two women players. This is the fourth Chinese sports team to come to Seoul; its first sports delegation came here in April 1984 for the eighth Asian junior basketball championships. Seoul and Beijing do not have diplomatic relations.

The winner of the men's group will receive 5,000 U.S. dollars and the women's champ will get 3,000 dollars. The Seoul event will continue through Sunday.

MILITARY INFORMATION EXCHANGES WITH JAPAN DESIRED

SK250157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 25 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea will try to find a diplomatic solution to the issue of fingerprinting Korean residents in Japan, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Friday. "The government will try to settle the issue at bilateral meetings, such as the ongoing meeting of the Asian affairs directors from the Foreign Ministries of both countries and the Korea-Japan ministerial conference, to be held later this year," Yi said.

In testimony before the National Assembly, Yi said that Japan's recent decision to use colorless instead of black ink in the fingerprinting of aliens was only a procedural improvement. The foreign minister also said that Seoul will try to improve relations with Beijing in nonpolitical fields, based on the open-door policy. Yi said that China has shown a softened attitude toward South Korea in nonpolitical fields since South Korea returned a hijacked Chinese passenger plane to China in 1983. The incident prompted the first official contacts between the two countries, which have no diplomatic relations. Exchanges between Seoul and Beijing are still at a "multilateral" stage, however, Yi said.

Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that it is desirable for Korea and Japan to cooperate in the fields of military information and technology.

The Korean Government will submit a bill to the National Assembly soon, concerning membership in the International Human Rights Treaty, and it is waiting for the appropriate time to join the International Labor Organization, he said.

9 THAI SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN MOUNG DISTRICT

BK281319 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] To take part in welcoming the 95th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birthday, Revolutionary Armed Forces in Moung District [Battambang Province] heightened their vigilance and scored victories in their operations.

On 3 May, a group of Pol Pot soldiers attempted to sneak in to destroy our people's houses and plunder property 6 km south of Moung District. However, our forces ambushed and destroyed them. The next day, on 4 May, a group of Pol Pot soldiers -- divided into three columns and supported by Thai artillery -- attempted to retake a hill along Route 56. However, before they opened fire, they stepped on our mines and were attacked by our forces. Seventeen were killed, including 9 Thai soldiers, and 13 others were wounded. We also seized a large quantity of weapons and war material.

SPK ON THAI ENCROACHMENTS IN WEEK ENDING 17 MAY

BK271218 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1205 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 27 -- In the week ended May 23, Thai reconnaissance and fighter-bomber aircraft violated Kampuchean airspace on 28 occasions. They also conducted many attacks with 20-mm gunfire, rockets and bombs on the areas of O Da and Route 56 (Pursat), from 400 meters to 20 kilometers inside the Kampuchean border.

Thailand's artillery and mortars fired 4,300 rounds on Route 56 while its ground forces encroached on the same area. Thai forces also carried out 33 shellings of other Kampuchean border areas. At sea 153 vessels from Thailand operated in areas from 5 to 29 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

In the same week, groups of the Khmer reactionary army from Thailand infiltrated into Kampuchea for sabotage, but they were duly punished by the Kampuchean border guards and the local population. One hundred and twenty nine intruders were put out of action, including 53 taken prisoner, and 44 guns were seized.

VOFA CITES SIHANOUK ON DK STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

BK290425 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk granted an interview to London's newspapers in the DPRK and said that Democratic Kampuchean forces still continue their activities against Vietnamese troops inside Cambodia. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that DK forces have enough weapons, food supplies, and financial resources to continue their activities. Although they cannot win over the Vietnamese troops, DK forces have carried out activities to ambush and attack the Vietnamese soldiers and cut them off in areas around the Tonle Sap Lake and near Phnom Penh.

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

## Rally Held in Vientiane

BK260746 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] A grand rally was held at the club of the LPRP Central Committee in Vientiane at 0830 [0130 GMT] on 26 May to welcome Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Council of State, and his delegation, which is on an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

A large number of Vientiane residents attended.

Present on the presidium on the Lao side were Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC; Comrades Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamptai Siphandon, and Phoun Sipaseut, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Sali Vongkhamsao, Saman Vignaket and Maichantan Sengmani, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee, minister of industry, handicraft, and forestry, and chairman of the LPDR-SRV Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Municipality; Phetsamon Latsasimma, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Women's Federation; Comrade Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy minister and chief of the presidential office; and Comrade Khamphaun Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV.

On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee, member of the Council of State, and chairman of the Vietnamese Women's Federation; Comrade Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with the LPDR and the PRK; Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, chief of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State of the SRV; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR.

Also attending the rally were comrade members and alternate members of the LPDR Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, chairmen and vice chairmen of state committees, members of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction, representatives of mass organizations, and many high-ranking military, police, and civilian cadres.

At this ceremony, which was filled with an atmosphere of joy, solidarity, and profound friendship, Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, and chairman of the Vientiane municipal administration, made the official opening speech and invited Comrade Souphanouvong to address the rally.

## Souphanouvong Speech

BK270810 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 May 85

[Speech by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of LPDR, and chairman of SPC, at 26 May Vientiane rally in honor of Vietnamese party-state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of CPV Central Committee and chairman of SRV Council of State -- recorded]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh, beloved comrades in the presidium of the rally, beloved comrades and friends:

Today, the residents of Vientiane have the honor of representing our compatriots throughout the country in expressing our happiness and elation in welcoming the high-level delegation of the Vietnamese party and state -- led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State -- which is paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR. On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Lao party, state, and people, I would like to wholeheartedly welcome and pay tribute to Comrade Truong Chinh, outstanding student of President Ho Chi Minh, who has made great contributions to the building of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the LPRP, the CPV, and the KPRP -- and to the victory of the August 1945 revolution and the resistance of the Vietnamese people against the imperialist aggressors; and who is a beloved and respected great friend of the Lao people of all tribes. [applause]

I would like to wholeheartedly welcome and pay tribute to all comrades in the delegation. [applause]

And through you, comrades, I would like to extend our warm greetings and special militant solidarity to the fraternal Vietnamese Communists and people. [applause]

The official friendship visit to the LPDR by the high-level delegation of the Vietnamese party and state is profoundly significant for the strengthening of the close militant solidarity and special friendship relations between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Vietnam. At the same time, it is also a great encouragement to the Lao people in fulfilling our tasks of defending the country and building socialism so as to make noble contributions to maintaining peace and stability in this region.

Comrades and friends, over the past half century, under the correct and creative leadership of the CPV, further enhancing the tradition of heroic and gallant struggle and undauntedness of the Vietnamese nation, the Vietnamese people have heightened a sense of revolutionary heroism to overcome numerous difficulties and trials by defeating the two big imperialists, thus scoring great victories of historical and epochal significance. Those glorious victories opened a new era -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism -- for the Vietnamese nation, thereby making great contributions to increasing the strength of the socialist family with the Soviet Union as the mainstay, and becoming a strong encouragement to the struggling movements for national independence, democracy, and peace all over the world.

Entering a new period of revolution, the heroic Vietnamese people have scored successive great victories in their uncompromising confrontation with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists, securely defending their national independence and sovereignty toward the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples, and, at the same time, scoring brilliant successes in the socialist construction.

The Lao people would like to wholeheartedly pay tribute to and hail those great victories of international significance of the fraternal Vietnamese people [applause] and to regard them as our own.

Comrades and friends, since the summit of the three countries in February 1983, the overall situation in Southeast Asia has gradually developed in a fine manner. The heroic Vietnamese people have continued to score numerous victories in resisting the multifaceted destructive war of the enemies, especially by appropriately dealing a retaliatory blow at the nibbling attacks against the border areas by the expansionists and hegemonists, thus checking their frenzied adventurous scheme. At the same time, they have also scored many new glorious achievements on the cultural and economic fronts and management work, and in enhancing the great potential of the foundations of the national economy. The incessant growth of the Vietnamese revolution has become a firm guarantee for success of the tasks of national defense and socialist construction in Laos, for the victories of the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries, and for the maintenance of peace and stability in this region.

Over the past 2 years, the situation in all fields in the PRK has developed brilliantly. The resounding victory in dealing a heavy blow to the nests of the Cambodian reactionary cliques and the various great achievements in the economic, cultural, and social fields scored by the Cambodian people have served as an indication of the firmness and strength of the PRK and the miraculous revival of the heroic Cambodian people. These great victories have served to further heighten the status of the PRK in the international arena. No matter how notorious and cunning they may be, enemy forces will never be able to halt the development of the Cambodian people, who are consolidating their national independence and sovereignty and are firmly advancing along the socialist path.

With their sense of perseverance and hard work, the Lao people have continued to score many more important victories in fulfilling the tasks of defending the country and building socialism. The targets of rice production outlined in the first 5-year state plan have been materialized. Considerable development has been made in the economic, cultural and educational fields. An outstanding achievement is that we have closely coordinated our work in the military, political, and diplomatic spheres both in the country and in the international arena, thereby smashing a scheme of aggression by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles against the three Lao villages at the manipulation of the Beijing reactionary clique. The longer they remain obstinate, clinging to their dark scheme, the heavier the defeat they will receive.

The great victories scored by the three fraternal peoples over the past more than 2 years are the outcome of the correct and creative line and leadership of the leading Marxist-Leninist parties of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. They are the victories of the tradition of solidarity and gallant and decisive struggles of the peoples in the three countries. They are the victories of the great and effective assistance from the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. They are the victories of the extensive sympathy and support from the movements struggling for national independence, democracy, and peace in the world.

At this grand rally, on behalf of the Lao party, state, and people, I would like to extend our profound and sincere gratitude to these fraternal and friendly countries for their great assistance and invaluable support. [applause]

A new method of economic cooperation between our two countries has been extensively implemented.



It is further enhancing our mutual interests in various economic spheres, such as forestry work, planting of industrial trees, communications and transportation work, geological exploration, mining, and other enterprises. The development of sistership between many provinces of the two countries is gradually becoming all-sided, thus serving to further increase the strength of each side by developing mutual relationship and assistance from the grassroots to higher levels, and building each province into a firm and strong key strategic unit. We have held many joint meetings on certain specialized issues with a view to consulting each other on the details in organizing an all-round implementation of cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. In addition, the two sides have expeditiously implemented all joint projects unanimously agreed upon with some effective outcome in the initial stages.

On his past visit to Laos, Comrade Le Duan, respected and beloved general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, uttered a profoundly sentimental statement: The hearts of Lao and Vietnamese mothers throbbed in the same rhythm while millions of tons of U.S. bombs and explosives were dropped on the forests and rice fields of the two countries and while their beloved children were standing side by side to fight and to die in the same trenches.

At present, in addition to their love and concern for their beloved children, who are standing shoulder to shoulder to fight against the expansionists and imperialists, the Vietnamese and Lao mothers have developed a new sense of pride when they hear that more kilometers of roads have been built, several more metric tons of iron produced, hundreds of cubic meters of timber processed, and more hydroelectric power plants built with the wisdom and labor of their beloved children, who are building together a new life for future prosperity and happiness. The successes of this gesture of friendship and cooperation have become a significant contribution to further enhancing and strengthening the Lao-Vietnamese relations and solidarity with each passing day. [applause]

We are extremely elated to see that even though it is still facing numerous difficulties and shouldering very heavy international obligations, Vietnam has displayed its high sense of responsibility, initiative, unselfishness, and sincerity in fulfilling the cooperation plan between the two countries. It has always done its utmost to create favorable conditions for the Lao people. Such efforts have been testified to by the beloved and respected comrade general secretary of our party, who says: Throughout the evolutionary process of revolution, the heroic Vietnamese nation has never feared overcoming difficulties and making sacrifices; it has constantly remained in the forefront of the struggle; it has triumphantly confronted all imperialist forces, expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionary forces; it has always regarded the cause of the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples as their own; it has constantly remained the mainstay of the revolutions in Indochina; and it has maintained its role as the prop of the indestructible solidarity among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia. [applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao party, state, and people of all tribes, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, state, and people. I would like to express our wholehearted commendation of all cadres and combatants in the Vietnamese volunteer forces, and workers, Pioneer youths, cadres of the provinces having sistership relations with Lao counterparts, teachers, professors, medical doctors, engineers, and cultural, artistic, scientific, and other technical cadres from Vietnam for developing and enhancing the tradition of Vietnamese-Lao solidarity by sincerely serving the Lao revolutionary cause in the new period.

I would like to extend our warm greetings and profound gratitude to the families of those Vietnamese people who have sacrificed their lives or have become disabled and to those Vietnamese internationalist fighters who have made and are making great contributions to the Lao people's revolutionary cause and victories. [applause]

Comrades and friends, we are now standing before a new excellent situation. The three fraternal countries in Indochina are securely defending their independence and sovereignty, are marching together toward socialism with firm steps, and are scoring one great victory after another. The socialist family with the rich and strong Soviet Union as the mainstay is growing stronger in all fields and is continually enhancing the excellent aspects of the political life of the entire world. Peace movements have unprecedentedly developed in an extensive and thorough manner.

Nevertheless, the current world situation still remains very tense. The imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists are carrying out the arms race in earnest to push mankind to the abyss of the nuclear holocaust.

We fully support the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR sent to the peoples, governments, and parliaments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. We wholeheartedly hail the new initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which clearly show the correct, reasonable, and good-intentioned stand of the Soviet Union, aimed at maintaining world peace and halting the nuclear arms race. We regard this development as a positive contribution to reducing international tension and ensuring the security of all nations. [applause]

In Southeast Asia, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles is stepping up its collusion with the U.S. imperialists to seriously wage a war of multifaceted destruction against the three Indochinese countries. They are creating rifts and confrontation among the countries in Southeast Asia and are instigating the reactionary forces to oppose the independence and sovereignty of many countries in this region so as to realize their dark scheme of expansionism and hegemonism. They are a factor of all crises and a direct threat to the countries in Southeast Asia.

After having engaged in the complicated and difficult struggles for several decades against external aggression, the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian peoples have no lofty aspirations other than rebuilding their countries in peace, living in friendship with the neighboring countries on the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, refraining from interfering in each other's internal affairs, and peaceful coexistence. We deplore that a certain country in this region has permitted the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to interfere in and to create rifts and confrontation among the countries in this region, thus running counter to the aspiration of its people and the strong aspirations for peace and stability in this region.

Once again, we reiterate our policy of maintaining good-neighborly relations with the countries with different political systems in this region. We will do our utmost, and cooperate with Vietnam and Cambodia to fight to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation, thereby positively contributing to maintaining world peace. [applause]

Comrades and friends, the solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, their struggles against the common enemies, and the building of a new life show the strength of their actual lives. This is a firm guarantee for lasting independence and freedom in each country and for building a plentiful and happy life.

The 1983 summit conference of the three Indochinese countries profoundly defined the significance of the said special relations and solidarity as a law and a matter of life and death for the existence and development of the three countries. This solidarity has been built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and a sense of unselfishness.

To strengthen the solidarity among the three countries, each of them must be the master of its own destiny and the more than 60 million people of the three countries must do likewise. This invincible strength cannot be destroyed by any enemies. [applause]

In the face of the new situation, we must heighten our sense of vigilance against the enemies' scheme to divide and destroy us and strive to safeguard and strengthen our solidarity. At the same time, we must work together to expand such solidarity to other spheres with a view to allowing the solidarity and cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to be drawn more deeply into every fiber of life of the people in each country. We must teach this invaluable tradition to our future generations so as to turn them into the noble continuators of the revolutionary cause of the past generations.

We have a firm conviction that with the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and with the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, our glorious revolutionary cause will certainly score victories. [applause]

I wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the correct and creative leadership of the CPV, led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, more new glorious and great achievements in their struggle to build and defend their socialist country. [applause]

May the solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia be further strengthened and developed with each passing day. [applause]

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

May the great President Ho Chi Minh remain firm with our revolutionary cause forever! [applause]

Truong Chinh Speech

BK280724 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 May 85

[Speech by Truong Chinh, member of CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of SRV Council of State, and head of SRV party and state delegation on official friendship visit to Laos, at 26 May rally at club of LPRP Central Committee in Vientiane -- recorded in Vietnamese fading into Lao translation]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the LPDR; respected and beloved members of the Presidium; beloved comrades and friends:

The SRV party and state delegation is very happy to have paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR. [applause]

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV and the Vietnamese people throughout the country, I would like to extend warm salutations, cordial friendship, and precious love from the Vietnamese people to the comrades, friends, residents of Vientiane which is a twin city of Hanoi, and to the Lao people of all tribes throughout the country. [applause]

I would like to express sincere thanks to the party, the SPC, the government, and the Lao people throughout the country for extending our delegation a warm and friendly welcome. I express sincere thanks to Comrade Souphanouvong, a great and intimate friend of the Communist Party, the state, and the people of Vietnam. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, the Vietnamese people are overwhelmingly supporting LPDR under the leadership of [words indistinct] and the completion of the national-democratic revolution, thus leading Laos to directly embark on the path of socialism. This success is under the correct and creative leadership of the LPRP -- a true Marxist-Leninist party of the working class and fraternal people of Laos. [applause]

Entering a new period of the revolution by waging a heroic struggle and engaging in labor with industriousness, the Lao people have continued to win great achievements in all respects. The new system has been consolidated and strengthened. The people's right to collective mastery has been promoted and developed. The citizens' right and freedom of belief and equal rights of the Lao people of various nationalities have been ensured. Agricultural and industrial production has developed splendidly. Communications have been continuously consolidated and enlarged. Education is developing -- illiteracy has been eradicated throughout the country. Cultural, artistic, literary, public health, sports, and acrobatic activities have been vigorously boosted, thus bringing a bright and joyous atmosphere to the people in towns and in rural areas. National defense and public security forces have been basically strengthened. The Lao people have gradually smashed dark schemes and heinous sabotage activities of the imperialists and various reactionary forces.

The recent success in recapturing three Lao villages shows the strong perseverance of the Lao people of all tribes who have united as one and have been determined to firmly defend their beloved country. [applause]

The people of Vientiane have made a fine contribution to the overall victory in addition to their contributions to the successes of the past 10 years.

Being a country linked with the socialist community and with revolutionary forces in the world, the LPDR has striven to strengthen the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and has strengthened its solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, thus positively contributing to the struggle being waged by the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. Laos' status and prestige have thus been upheld in the international arena daily. [applause]

The success of the Lao revolution is a success of the correct line of the LPRP which has creatively applied and is applying Marxism-Leninism to the true conditions in Laos. The Lao people of all tribes have a legitimate right to be proud of their honorable and glorious party -- a staunch and wise leader organizing and guiding all the successes of the Lao revolution. [applause]

That is the success of the spirit of profound patriotism and the unity and staunch and unyielding struggle of the Lao people of all tribes, who have determined to advance to master their own fate. It is the success of the militant alliance among the three fraternal Indochinese countries, of the socialist community with the Soviet Union being the prop, and of all revolutionary movements throughout the world. The success of the Lao revolution once again affirms the clear truth of the era -- a country -- with unity and singleness of mind, with the determination to struggle under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party having a correct revolutionary line and methods, with the sympathy and support of the various socialist countries, revolutionary forces, and progressive people throughout the world, and though having no vast territory and having a small population and backward economy -- is fully capable of defeating various imperialist and reactionary forces, winning independence and freedom, and of advancing gradually toward socialism. [applause]

The CPV and the Vietnamese people are very pleased with the various great successes of the LPRP and the fraternal Lao people and regard them as their own.

We firmly believe that under the beacon of the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress and various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee, and with their nationwide enthusiastic emulation campaigns, the Lao people will continue to score new, greater successes in the cause of defending and building a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Laos. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, over the past years, implementing the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people have won new, admirable achievements in carrying out two strategic tasks -- to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. The economic situation is becoming stable with each passing day. Industrial and agricultural production and the national income have increased daily. Vietnam's economic foundations are developing, thus creating primary factors for the new steps of development. [applause]

The victories recorded by the Vietnamese people are of great significance since they were recorded under various difficult and complex environments and in the face of ferocious sabotage schemes and activities of the expansionists and hegemonists colluding with the U.S. imperialists. They are the success of the correct line of the CPV, of the modification of its economic policy and economic management, and of the sense of collective mastery and spirit of relying on oneself and building strength by oneself of the Vietnamese people throughout the country. The victories are the fruit of the cooperation and mutual assistance with the peoples of Laos, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other countries in the socialist community. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, the solidarity among the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has been tested in a revolutionary situation, particularly after President Ho Chi Minh established the [Indochinese] Communist Party -- the origin of the CPV, the LPRP, and the KPRP. The militant alliance among the three countries is a basic factor for defeating all enemies and for winning independence and freedom for each country. [applause]

During the past half a century, the peoples of our three countries have overcome various great tests. We now have built a firm and solid strategic position unprecedented in the revolutionary cause of each country, thus opening up a new page of history of the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and enabling them to be worthy of being the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The various historic documents of the summit conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia held in February 1983 affirm the great success of the people of each country and create a firm basis for the special relations among the three Indochinese countries in the new period.

The tremendous strength of the militant solidarity and special relations of friendship among us lies in the fact that we have maintained the same ideals and common objectives in implementing various principles of respecting one another's independence and sovereignty. Through cooperation and mutual assistance, the strength of each country in the struggle for the independence, freedom, and prosperity of the people in each country and for the common cause of revolution in the world has even been enhanced. [applause]

The great friendship and the pure, bright, and model relations between Vietnam and Laos and among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are rare in history. The solidarity, alliance, and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries have survived great historic tests and have become the rule of existence and development of the revolution of the countries.

They constitute a tremendous strength for our three nations to help each other overcome various difficulties and obstacles to fight and defeat all enemies and build prosperous countries. [applause]

On the protracted, hard, but very glorious and honorable path of struggle for the independence and freedom of each country, the peoples of Vietnam and Laos have always stood shoulder to shoulder with each other, helped and respected each other, and together struggled and won victories. They have shared the blood and sweat in the struggle and have together won bright victories for our two countries. The militant solidarity and the close and fraternal relations and love between Vietnam and Laos are truly profound and firm. [applause]

We are elated to note that in the new stage of revolution, on the basis of the Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation and the treaty of the delimitation of national borders which were signed in July 1977, the special relations between our two parties and peoples have been continually consolidated and strengthened and have become an uncrushable strength. [applause]

In their revolutionary cause, the CPV and the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the wholehearted support and precious assistance of the LPRP and the Lao people of various tribes. The Vietnamese people will carry their gratitude for this support and assistance in their hearts from this generation to the next. [applause]

I would like to take this occasion to express the profound gratitude of the party, state, and people of Vietnam to the party, state, and people of various tribes of Laos for having always given assistance and care in a spirit of love to the Vietnamese cadres and combatants who have performed their international obligations in Laos. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, at present the imperialists, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other international reactionaries have not yet abandoned their schemes of aggression and annexation against the three Indochinese countries. They have carried out the general war of sabotage against the revolutions of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to sow division among the three Indochinese countries, create a confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and sabotage peace and stability in this region, the Southeast Asia region. In light of this situation, the peoples of our two countries must strengthen our solidarity and all-round cooperation, strengthen our solidarity with various nonaligned countries as well as with various progressive forces and forces for peace throughout the world in order to defeat all schemes of sabotage, subversion, occupation, and annexation of the enemies.

The Vietnamese people, together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, have persisted in their efforts to maintain and develop their relations, cooperation, and friendship with the ASEAN member-countries in order to let the trend toward consultation drive back the trend toward confrontation with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are determined to struggle against the Beijing ruling circles' big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy and persevere in heightening their vigilance against all their subtle schemes. Simultaneously, we have always cherished and nourished the traditional friendship with the Chinese people. We desire to restore normal relations with the PRC on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. We also want to establish good-neighborly relations with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia.

The present world situation is very tense. This is because the U.S. imperialists are absurdly stepping up the nuclear arms race.

They have installed nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Of late, they have even stepped up an arms race in space with a view to sabotaging the balance of forces in hope of gaining military and nuclear superiority. In view of this situation, the peace policy of the Soviet Union and of other countries in the socialist community is considered to be completely appropriate.

We welcome the 20-year extension of the Warsaw Treaty as recently decided at the summit conference of the treaty signatory states. We wholeheartedly support the principled stand and the renowned peace initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union, in particular the significant proposals recently advanced by Comrade Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, calling for the halt in production and installation of nuclear weapons or weapons of any type in space, as well as his recent proposal on the consolidation of peace and security in Asia. We wholeheartedly hail and fully support the appeal issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Council of Ministers to various nations, parliaments, and governments of all countries on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and militarism. The Soviet Union's new initiative proposals have reflected the consistent peace line, the well-intentioned policy of peace, and the high responsibility to mankind of the Soviet Union. [applause]

Beloved comrades and friends, although the visit to beautiful Laos by the SRV party and state delegation is so brief, we are filled with deep sentiments and profound impression following the warm welcome and fine views on President Ho Chi Minh, the CPV, and the Vietnamese people as well as the meeting between our delegation and the comrade leaders of the Lao party and state. Everywhere we visited, we were accorded a warm welcome full of profound, fraternal sentiments and close friendship by the Lao cadres and people. [applause]

I once again would like to express profound gratitude to the entire party and fraternal people of Laos throughout the country. [applause]

The Lao people of various tribes, under the leadership of the LPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, will certainly score new, ever greater achievements in their task of building and defending their beloved country and turning it into a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist country. [applause]

Long live the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two peoples of Vietnam and Laos! [applause]

Long live the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries! [applause]

Long live the bound-to-win struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism! [applause]

We wish comrade Lao party and state leaders and the Lao people of various tribes good health, prosperity, happiness, and success! [applause]

May the great friendship, the special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties develop with each passing day and be unshakable! [applause]

Thank you all comrades and friends.

## SRV Embassy Reception

BK270142 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] On the evening of 26 May, Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, hosted a reception in honor of the high-level SRV party-state delegation led by Comrade Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, which is currently paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR.

Attending the reception as honored guests were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and his wife; Comrade Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC, and his wife; comrades Political Bureau members and their wives; comrades party Central Committee secretaries and their wives; and other party and state leaders. Comrade Khampheun Tounalom, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV, also attended the reception.

At the reception, which was permeated with an atmosphere of profound comradeship and fraternal friendship, Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh, Comrade President Souphanouvong, and Comrade Ambassador Nguyen Xuan took turns expressing their satisfaction over the success of the official friendship visit to the LPDR by the high-level SRV party-state delegation; hailing the victories of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian revolutions; and expressing their wish that the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the parties, states, and peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia will last forever.

## Joint Statement on Visit

OW271749 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 27 May 85

["Vietnamese-Lao Joint Statement" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Following is the Vietnamese-Lao joint statement on the official friendship visit to Laos by a high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and the Lao People's Supreme Assembly (LPSA), a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) headed by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council of the SRV, paid an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) from May 22-27, 1985.

During the visit, the Vietnamese party and state delegation was received by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, in a cordial atmosphere full of fraternal friendship and comradeship. The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen heroes and attended a welcome meeting of the Vientiane population. The delegation toured several economic and cultural establishments and visited some places of historical interest in Vientiane and the Province of Luang Prabang. Wherever it went, the delegation was accorded a warm and fraternal welcome which was a vivid expression of the special relationship between the two countries.

The delegation of the CPV and the Government of the SRV headed by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and president of the State Council of the SRV, and a delegation of the LPRP and the Government of the LPDR headed by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president of the LPDR and president of the LPSA, held talks in an atmosphere full of solidarity and fraternity and reached identity of views on all questions brought up.



The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, exchanged views with the aim of continuing to develop and consolidate the relations between the SRV and the LPDR, and discussed regional and international problems of common concern. Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were:

- Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC and vice-president of the State Council of the SRV,
- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV CC and foreign minister,
- Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV CC and of the State Council of the SRV, and president of the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU).
- Dang Thi, member of the CPV CC and president of the Vietnam Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Kampuchea.
- Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council of the SRV, and
- Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the LPDR.

On the Lao side were:

- Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and minister for national defence,
- Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and foreign minister,
- Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry handicraft and forestry and president of the Lao Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Vietnam and Kampuchea,
- Phetsamon Lasasima, member of the LPRP CC and vice president of the Lao Women's Union (LWU),
- Thongdam Chanthaphon, vice minister, head of the Office of the Presidential Palace of the LPDR CC and head of the Office of the LPSA, and
- Khampheun Tounalom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the SRV.

The Vietnamese side expressed its profound admiration for and its warm congratulations to the Lao party, government and people of all nationalities over their big achievements scored in the first decade of peace, independence, unity and socialism. Promote the tradition of intrepid struggle under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the heroic Lao people of all nationalities have firmly safeguarded Laos' independence, sovereignty, and [word indistinct], restored and developed their economy and culture, foiled all schemes of aggression and multi-faceted war of sabotage by hegemonism in collusion with imperialism and other reactionary forces. [sentence as received] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1100 GMT on 27 May carries the joint statement and renders the sentence as follows: "Under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the heroic Lao people of all tribes have promoted their heroic tradition, firmly safeguarded Laos' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, continuously consolidated the revolutionary administration, restored and developed the economy and culture, and foiled all schemes of aggression and multi-faceted war of sabotage by the expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with imperialism and various reactionary forces."] The LPDR's international role has been enhanced continuously.

The Vietnamese people firmly believe that the Lao people of all nationalities will record more and still greater achievements in carrying out the two strategic tasks and five basic objectives in the initial stage on the path of taking Laos to socialism as laid down at the 3rd Congress of the LPRP. On behalf of the party, the state and the entire people of Vietnam, the Vietnamese delegation expresses its profound gratitude for the fraternal solidarity, wholehearted support and extremely precious assistance full of proletarian internationalism accorded by the party, state and people of Laos to the Vietnamese peoples socialist construction and national defence.

The Lao side warmly welcomes and values highly the great achievements which the heroic Vietnamese people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by esteemed Comrade Party Secretary Le Duan have recorded in national construction and defence while having to overcome the heavy consequences of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression and to constantly cope with the multi-faceted war of sabotage and the scheme of encirclement and isolation by hegemonism in collusion with imperialism and the other reactionary forces. The Vietnamese people's comprehensive successes in the ten years since the complete liberation and reunification of the country strongly demonstrate that no imperialist nor reactionary force can hamper the Vietnamese people's socialist construction.

The party, state and people of Laos put a high value on and express their deep gratitude to Vietnam's great sacrifices for the cause of the Lao revolution. They always consider the fraternal solidarity and the assistance full of proletarian internationalism of the party, state and people of Vietnam an extremely important factor for socialist construction and national defence in the LPDR. The Lao people wish the fraternal Vietnamese people more and still greater achievements in the cause of building a prosperous Socialist Vietnam and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese motherland.

The two delegations reaffirm their determination to further consolidate the great friendship and militant solidarity which respected President Ho Chi Minh had taken so much pain to build up, strengthen the comprehensive cooperation, especially in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields, and actively implement the agreements reached at the Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnam Summit Conference held in Vientiane in Feb 1983 and the agreements on cooperation between the two countries. The two sides are satisfied with the result of cooperation between various localities and various services of the two countries and agree on the need to expand the scale and raise the effectiveness of this cooperation in order to better meet the demands of the economic development of the two countries. The two sides also agree on the need to coordinate actions and help each other in the extension of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and a third party.

The two sides warmly welcome the wonderful rebirth in the past six years of the fraternal Kampuchean people under the leadership of the people's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. The firm consolidation and development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the military victories in the 1984-85 dry season and the recent great political and diplomatic successes of the PRK affirm that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

The two sides fully support the correct stand of the PRK, namely the settlement of the Kampuchean issue must be based on the respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, first and foremost, the right to rebirth and the definitive discarding of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The implementation of that stand is not only the moral and legal demand of human rights in Kampuchea, but also a factor contributing to guaranteeing durable peace and security of the countries in Southeast Asia.

The two sides highly value the policy of national solidarity of the PRK Government -- the sole legal and genuine representative of the Kampuchean people -- aimed at rallying the people of all social strata and political forces in Kampuchea to overcome the consequences of the genocide left by the Pol Pot regime. The two sides firmly believe that the fraternal Kampuchean people will record more and still greater achievements in the striving for that noble objective.

The two delegations note with satisfaction that the special relationship, militant alliance, and all sided cooperation between Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, tested in the process of struggle against the common enemies, have constantly consolidated on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two sides affirm their determination to do their utmost to build up and strengthen that alliance bloc for the cause of national defence and socialist construction of each country, in order to contribute to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The two sides affirm their consistent policy of promoting their comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community. The two sides express profound gratitude for the support and precious assistance given by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries to the revolutionary cause of Vietnam and Laos and wish the Soviet people and the people in the other socialist countries more and still greater achievements in the cause of building developed socialism and communism.

In discussing the current international issues, the two sides express profound concern over the continuously tense and extremely dangerous world situation caused by the U.S. Administration and its allies in pursuance of their policy of arms race, and their scheme of gaining military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in an attempt to dictate their will to the other states, and establish their rule in the world. The two sides resolutely condemn the adventurous policy of the U.S. imperialists in stepping up their arms race, especially in space weapons, which is causing tension in the world.

In such a situation, the two sides stress on the special significance of the close solidarity, the sustained and vigorous efforts of the countries in the socialist community, the struggle of all forces of peace, progress and democracy in the world to strengthen the process of easing world tension and peacefully solving international questions. The two sides fully support the Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy, particularly the well-known peace initiatives of Comrade M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the appeal on May 9, 1985 of the CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the peoples, the national assemblies and the governments of all countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Second World War. The Soviet people's great victory over Nazi fascism and Japanese militarism 40 years ago and the Soviet Union's untiring efforts for peace and international security have testified to the Soviet Union's great services, its constant stance and high sense of responsibility towards the whole mankind.

The two sides warmly welcome and support the decision of historic importance on April 26, 1985 of the members of the Warsaw Treaty to renew the treaty for another 20 years and to step up the struggle for peace and disarmament, prevent and repel the danger of a nuclear war, and maintain lasting peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

The two sides support the appeal made public on January 28, 1985 by the leaders of India, Sweden, Greece, Tanzania, Mexico and Argentina for limiting the number of nuclear weapons and a halt to the development of the nuclear arsenals.

The two sides hold that the imperialists, militarists and international reactionaries' policy of interference and aggression is increasing tension in Asia and threatening the independence and sovereignty of Asian countries. The two sides condemn the U.S. scheme of stepping up the establishment of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul politico-military alliance against the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all the peace-loving countries in Asia. The two sides highly value and fully support the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia and the People's Republic of Mongolia's proposal for the signing of a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The two sides reaffirm that the Chinese authorities' hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries is the cause of the strained situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides express their desire and their readiness to do all in their power to restore the traditional friendship between the Indochinese and the Chinese peoples. The two sides hold that all questions between the Indochinese countries and China can and must be solved through negotiation and on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of each other, non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, in the interests of peace and security in Asia.

The two sides reaffirm the stance of the three Indochinese countries already enunciated at the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea foreign ministers' conference in January 1985 for a political solution to the questions of Southeast Asia and the Kampuchea question. The two sides support the holding of dialogues between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality and of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other. The two sides rejoice at the development of the friendly relationship and cooperation between Vietnam and Indonesia, between Laos and Indonesia, and consider that the normalization of bilateral or multilateral relations among the Indo-Chinese countries and the ASEAN countries would bring about an important breakthrough in the settlement of the questions in the region. The two sides note that the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries share a common understanding about a Southeast Asia in peace, freedom and neutrality. This is the basis for solving the outstanding questions between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The SRV and the LDPR reiterate their unchanged policy of being ready to broaden their relations of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Thailand in the spirit of the Vietnam-Thailand joint communique of September 10, 1978 and the two joint statements between Laos and Thailand in January and April 1979. The U.S. war of aggression in Indochina ended 10 years ago, but the relations between the United States with the countries in Indochina have not been normalized. This situation is caused by the U.S. Government's refusal to break with its past policies which have left serious consequences right inside the United States. The two sides hold that the normalization of the relations between the Indochinese countries and the United States would be beneficial to all parties and to peace and security in Southeast Asia as well.

The two sides energetically condemn the U.S. bellicose and aggressive policy with regard to the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and seriously jeopardizing peace and security in that region. The two sides express full and strong support for the fraternal Cuban people's cause of socialist construction and national defence, for the arduous but certainly victorious struggle of the heroic Nicaraguan people in defence of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; strongly support the struggle of the people of El Salvador for genuine independence, democracy and freedom, support the efforts of the Contadora Group and peaceloving countries in the region aimed at achieving a political solution to the Central American situation through negotiation. The two sides fully support the Latin American people's struggle against imperialism, for national independence and a just and equitable new international economic order.

The two sides resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists for stepping up the policy of aggression, interference and division aimed at weakening the unity of the Palestinian people, and opposing the fundamental national rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The two sides reaffirm their total support for the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples for their sacred national rights including the right to self-determination and the right to set up an independent Palestinian state in their beloved motherland.

The two sides support the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and hold that those proposals are important and significant to the normalization of the situation in the west Asian-Persian Gulf region. The two sides express the hope that the Iran-Iraq armed conflict will be brought to an end in the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and that no imperialist force will be allowed to carry out its divide-and-rule policy.

The two sides reaffirm their unswerving support for the Korean people's struggle for peace and national reunification and demand U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

The two sides demand the immediate return of independence to Namibia according to Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council and strongly support the African peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress, against imperialism, racism, Zionism and other reactionary forces.

The two sides are of the view that the Non-aligned Movement is playing a more and more important role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for peace, national independence and prosperity of all nations. Together with other members of the movement, the two sides will continue to strive for those noble goals. The two sides welcome and support India's foreign policy of peace and highly value the great contributions of India, as president of the movement, to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the world as a whole and to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, for national independence and for a just and equitable new international economic order. The two sides strongly support the Indian Government's efforts for the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

The two sides express their satisfaction at the result of this official friendship visit of a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and strongly believe that this visit will be an important contribution to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries as well as to the strengthening of the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity.

The Vietnamese party and state delegation sincerely thanks the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Vientiane population and the Lao people as a whole for having given to the delegation a dignified and fraternal welcome.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, President Truong Chinh has invited a party and state delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Lao side has accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be mutually agreed upon later.

## Delegation Departs 27 May

BK270624 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpts] After paying a 6-day official friendship visit to our country from 22 to 27 May, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and his delegation brilliantly concluded the visit to the LPDR and left for home on the morning of 27 May. Comrade Truong Chinh and his party were seen off at the airport by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC; comrade members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, and Phon Sipaseut; comrade secretaries of the party Central Committee Sali Vongkhamsoo, General Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vignaket, and Maichantan Sengmani; comrade members and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; the chairman and vice chairmen of the State Planning Committee; members of the SPC, representatives of mass organizations; and a large number of high-ranking cadres from the military, police, and civilian services. Also bidding farewell to Comrade Truong Chinh and his party were Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and representatives of the overseas Vietnamese community.

The motorcade carrying Comrade Truong Chinh and his party from the guest house to the airport passed long lines of people lining both sides of the street. When the motorcade passed the waiting crowds, they happily clapped their hands and waved the national flags of Laos and Vietnam to bid farewell to the guests. The motorcade arrived at the airport at 0945 [0245 GMT]. Comrade Souphanouvong and other top Lao party and state leaders then led Comrade Truong Chinh to pay respect to the national flags of Laos and Vietnam while the LPA brass band played and a 21-gun salute was fired to hail the success of the friendship visit to Laos by Comrade Truong Chinh and his delegation.

After reviewing the honor guard, Comrade Truong Chinh and his party shook hands with and said good-bye to our party and state leaders who were standing nearby to bid them farewell. A number of 2 December youths then presented bouquets of fragrant fresh flowers to Comrade Truong Chinh and members of his party in an intimate manner. Comrade Truong Chinh shook hands with and embraced Comrade Souphanouvong and the other top party and state leaders in an especially sentimental and intimate manner to bid farewell to them on the tarmac.

At exactly 1000 a special Air Vietnam airliner took off from Wattai airport to take Comrade Truong Chinh and his party back to Vietnam. Comrade Souphanouvong and our party and state leaders, together with the high-ranking cadres, waved hands to express their fond memory to the departing guests until the plane disappeared over the horizon.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES DEPARTING CSSR ENVOY

BK281303 Vientiane KPL in English 1012 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 28 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday received Czechoslovak Ambassador Ladislav Kocsis, who is ending his diplomatic mission here. During the warm and cordial meeting, President Souphanouvong highly appraised the ambassador's contribution to the strengthening of the combative solidarity, fraternal relations and cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia, and wished him success in his new mission. L. Kocsis thanked the party and the Government of the Lao PDR for having created favourable conditions for him to fulfill his diplomatic mission here. L. Kocsis was accredited to Laos in May, 1980.

SITTHI SPEAKS AFTER RETURN FROM U.S., EUROPE

BK290155 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 May 85 p 2

[Text] Vietnam may challenge the credentials of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) at the forthcoming UN General Assembly in September because of the impressive Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the resistance forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border this year, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Speaking with reporters upon his return from a tour of two European countries and the United States at Don Muang Airport, Sitthi said Vietnam had not challenged the CGDK credentials at the United Nations for the past two consecutive years.

However, he said that ASEAN was confident of retaining the Kampuchean seat for the coalition government because recognition of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime would imply acceptance of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea which is a violation of the UN Charter.

What is needed now is the unity of the three parties in the coalition because if they can demonstrate the solidarity, the vote of support for its seat in the UN would predictably increase, according to the foreign minister.

Referring to a U.S. \$5 million aid package for the resistance force endorsed by the U.S. Senate, Sitthi said that in the end, the U.S. Administration would probably extend the aid directly to the two non-communist groups in the form of training. The U.S. subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs proposed that the aid be directed by the administration would not change its policy of taking about 40,000 refugees from the region for resettlement this year. Most of the refugees would be Indochinese people provided temporary shelter here, he said.

However, Sitthi said some problems may have arisen over the selection of refugees to be resettled in the United States.

Other points he made during the news conference included:

--He asked the United States to increase the imports of sugar from Thailand from 30,000 tons yearly to 200,000 tons this year. Meanwhile, Shultz criticized ASEAN charges over the alleged U.S. protectionism. Shultz counter-charged that ASEAN members also imposed protectionist measures on U.S. exports, including barley.

--In Italy, the Italian foreign minister promised to consult with the other member of the European Community (EC) over a Thai request to fulfill Indonesian quota of tapioca exports to the European bloc. Italy is currently EC chairman. The Italian minister accepted his invitation to visit Thailand when he visits Kuala Lumpur to attend an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in May. Shultz will also visit Thailand around the time for a meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, an audience with HM the King and a border visit. He will spend here three days.

MARCOS SETS TIME FOR CHOOSING KBL CANDIDATES

HK281132 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] President Marcos today set his sights for this coming November or December as the right time to choose the candidates of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] for the 1986 local elections. However, the president [words indistinct] also raised the possibility that some of the candidates [words indistinct] much earlier. He said this is to give them 1 year to prepare for the election campaign. Bert Asuge reports:

[Begin recording] While it is necessary to build up the candidates over a period of time like 1 year, the KBL must choose the candidates now, the president told newsmen in an interview. Setting a time frame for the selection of KBL candidates, he hinted that the party may not be ready as yet to place its bets on any particular candidate in Metropolitan Manila because of the rapidly changing political situation in the area. Neither would he admit to newsmen to possibility of [words indistinct] the nomination, although he had said that the party would be looking for new and younger people to face the opposition. Surprisingly, the surveys are changing and there seems to be a monthly change of choice, the president said, adding that he was surprised about the change and the standings of the frontrunners. Indicating that the results of the latest survey surprised him, Mr Marcos said he ordered another survey to be conducted to confirm a [word indistinct] trend, but it was clear, he said, that the aspirants who used to be the top favorites have slid in their standings and are way down the political (?reading). [end recording]

BUSINESS DAY CITES OPPOSITION PLATFORM

HK281447 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 28 May 85 p 5

[Text] The drafters of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) platform of government which the opposition group pledges to follow should it win the forthcoming presidential election are extravagant in describing the group's social philosophy and world view. The document, "Basic Principles" and "A Program for a Just and Progressive Society," speaks of a "moral order" with which the national policies should be in accord and an international "human order" to which foreign policy is addressed.

The moral order, according to Unido, consists of such social values as honor (the Filipinos who have it "cannot bear being looked down upon as an inferior nation"), loyalty (to these "fundamental values of the nation" being enumerated), rectitude or justice defined as unwavering "decision-making in accordance with right reason" that considers "nothing more loathsome than under-handed dealings and crooked undertakings"), courage ("to live when it is right to live and to die when it is right to die"), integrity (indicated by thought, word and action being "one at all times"), duty ("what right reason demands and commands us to do"), and love of country (or treasuring the "only one we got").

Foreign policy should reflect the fundamental values the nation represents, asserts Unido. "As an extension of domestic policy, our foreign policy will secure the national interests and work for a more equitable human order."

In this regard, Unido cites the vision of the so-called Cocoyoc Declaration of 1974 put out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Program: "The ideal we need is a harmonized, cooperative world in which each part is a center, living at the expense of nobody else, in partnership with nature and in solidarity with future generations."



Far from being the ideal, Unido describes the present world as one "structured on a center-periphery relationship." This human order, Unido points out, "institutionalizes a form of violence where peoples and nations in the periphery regardless of social system or ideology suffer paralysis in human creativity and disorientation in their identity."

The center consisting of a few rich countries commands the raw materials and markets of the periphery composed of many countries which are poor. In such a world, Unido argues, interdependence among the countries "can serve neither the authentic interest of individual states nor the cause of a more equitable human order." But, warns Unido, the world cannot long endure being compartmentalized into a center and periphery and "the peoples in the center cannot hope to avoid being themselves caught under the weight of those in the periphery."

Being a country in the periphery, the Philippines lacks the power or influence to shape the destiny of other countries either in the center or periphery but, Unido thinks "it can shape its own and, in the process, hopefully contribute to the collective dream of mankind to establish a new human order."

With such a lofty ideal, a Unido government's foreign policy would hardly be different from the stated intentions, if not the actions, of the present government of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan. The Unido platform presents the following 10-point foreign policy guidelines:

- Protection of Philippine independence, territorial integrity, and national security;
- Promotion of political liberation, cultural emancipation, and economic development;
- Support for the fight for human rights and struggle for self-determination and self-reliance of peoples everywhere;
- Maintenance of friendly and cordial relations with all states regardless of social system or ideology based on mutual respect and mutual benefit;
- Solidarity with the aspirations of the Third World for social and economic development;
- Strengthening of ties with Asian countries, particularly with the countries of Southeast Asia;
- Maintenance of defensive alliances and mutually beneficial relations with the United States and other allied nations;
- Support for the United Nations' efforts to achieve thorough understanding and disarmament, decolonization and development, and to promote brotherhood among all nations;
- Resistance to any form of aggression, infiltration and subversion; and
- Not identifying the nation's long-range interests with any ideological position as the way to promote international security.

#### COLUMNIST ON OPPOSITION PRE-ELECTION MANEUVERS

HK281501 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 28 May 85 p 4

["To My Mind" column by Gerry S. Espina: "Laurel Has It Over Most in Opposition"]

[Text] The Unido national convention scheduled for June 12 is definitely going to be held, according to top Unido officials.

As planned, the major items of the agenda, among others, will be the selection and proclamation of Doy Laurel as official Unido presidential candidate and two, formalization of the nationwide leadership structure of Unido. By finally attending to and deciding on these two vital areas this early, Unido leaders, Laurel most specially, hope that all other opposition groups such as PDP-Laban [Philippino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], Bayan [Ang Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (New Nationalist Alliance)] and even the NUC [National Unification Council] which is the central committee of the various opposition groups assigned to unite the splintered oppositions, will be convinced of the determination and national capability of Unido to wage a national campaign for the presidency for and in behalf of its chosen candidate, Laurel. If the purpose is realized, it would then seem that the role of the NUC will just be to adopt Laurel also and for it to convince Laurel that his vice-presidential candidate be chosen by NUC. This would be a good way out for NUC in the face of a determined Unido. If this happens, former Senators Jovito Salonga and Eva Estrada Kalaw of the LP [Liberal Party] and Ramon Mitra of PDP-Laban will be eased out both from the presidential and vice-presidential slots they being all from Luzon. This would leave only MPs Aquilino Pimentel, Homobono Adaza and Marcelino Fernan for the vice-presidential slot. Our Unido informant tells us that if Laurel has his way, he would rather have Fernan of Cebu.

If, on the other hand, the NUC insists that Laurel joins an NUC-sponsored convention, then he is left with two choices: to run as Unido candidate, irrespective of what NUC decides, or participate in the convention and risk the convention selecting a candidate other than he. This could happen if the LP, PDP-Laban and Bayan can get together and put up only one common candidate against Unido's Laurel but all of these will of course depend on how the delegates to that convention will be chosen and distributed according to the participating political groups. If all parties participating will be allotted equal number of voting delegates, then two or more groups joining hands to fight against one group's nominee even if it is Laurel, will definitely have an advantage. With this possibility, it would not be a surprise if at the moment Laurel is already making an arrangement with one of the three other opposition groups. The fact that his nomination by Unido as presidential bet is only a matter of a few days gives him one distinct advantage, he can practically offer to any opposition group the vice-presidential slot.

But what could assure Laurel the official nomination of all the opposition groups is if the Batasan, in passing a new election code, provides that the Unido, having elected the most number of opposition MPs, is the dominant opposition party. This to our mind, would remove the wind out of the sail of the other opposition groups.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. MILITARY ALLIANCE

HK280411 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 May 85 pp 7, 11

[Speech by acting Philippines Minister of Foreign Affairs Pacifico A. Castro at the annual Philippines-U.S. Mutual Defense Board Meeting held at Camp Aguinaldo on 23 May 1985]

[Text] Since the proceeding of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Board are essentially confidential in nature, it is important that we hold this yearly public meeting so that the Filipino and American peoples are made aware of the existence of an institution for direct liaison and consultation between our two governments on military cooperation to insure the common defense of our national patrimony, our democratic institutions and our cultural values as freemen. For ceremonial meetings such as this serve to dramatize past historical events that have led our two people to forge and to maintain a military alliance based on mutual respect and common benefit.

When we concluded the Mutual Defense Treaty 34 years ago on the 30th of August 1951, fulfilled wars were raging in the Korean Peninsula and in Indochina, to mention but two of most geographically contiguous conflicts to the Philippines at that time. Japan and allied powers were still technically belligerents since the San Francisco Peace Treaty was not finally signed until September 8th that year. In Africa, the Middle East and other parts of Asia, wars of liberation from colonialism of varying degrees of intensity were being waged. In Europe, the "iron curtain" was a stark reality and Berlin was the powderkeg that threatened to shatter the fragile peace. On both sides of the power spectrum, frenetic negotiations were on-going to create regional military alliances to supplement the existing Rio Pact and Atlantic Alliance. Thus, were subsequently born the ANZUS, CENTO, SEATO and the Warsaw Pact. In time, some of these regional alliances lost their relevance. Allies then felt that in keeping with the realities of geopolitics, it would be best to pursue individual rather than collective self-defense.

That we celebrate today the 27th anniversary of Mutual Defense Board under conditions of relative peace and tranquility is a tribute to the enduring partnership between the Philippines and the United States and the continuing relevance of our military alliance to help insure and strengthen regional security and stability in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asian areas as well as to promote the economic and social progress of the hundreds of millions of peoples that inhabit this vibrant and dynamic part of the universe.

While the military imperatives that once compelled our two governments to formalize their historic partnership into a military alliance may have been dissipated by the evolution of normal diplomatic relations with powers that were once perceived to be the ominous sources of external aggression, yet we cannot relax our vigilance. Hence, the continuing relevance of the work of the Mutual Defense Board in the preparation and updating of security plans for land, aerial and naval defense of the Republic of the Philippines against external attack; the periodic conduct of joint military exercises to test the capabilities of our armed forces under simulated combat situations; the settlement of administrative problems related to upgrading and procurement of essential defense equipment; and, the interpretation and adjustment of differences in the implementation of our military agreements.

In this connection, commendations are in order for the officers and men responsible for the yearly successful conduct of the just Balikatan/Tangent Flash exercises. A few month ago, these military exercises acquired an added historical dimension when we held the Pagbabalik operation to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Liberation of the Philippines to re-enact the legendary landing in Palo, Leyte of General Douglas MacArthur. That 2,000 Filipino and American servicemen from the U.S. Pacific Command units in Korea, Japan and Clark participated in this historic event highlighted efficiency in organizational, logistics and command coordination and execution between our two forces. But more than the display of impressive military performances was the message we sent to all those who might be tempted into another military adventure in this part of the world -- our readiness to substantiate our solemn covenants, which in the words of the preamble of the 1951 Mutual Defense Treaty declared "publicly and formally their sense of unity and their common determination to defend themselves against external armed attack so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that either of them stands alone in the Pacific Arena." It also recalled "with mutual pride the historic relationship which brought their two peoples together in a common bond of sympathy and mutual ideals to fight side-by-side against imperialist aggression during the last war."

Through the past 3 decades, Philippine and American presidents have jointly reaffirmed their faith in the importance of the Mutual Defense Treaty. Indeed, President Ronald Reagan in welcoming President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the First Lady to the White House on Sept. 16, 1982 declared that --

"Our security relationship is an essential element in maintaining peace in the region and is so recognized. This relationship, one of several we have in the Western Pacific, threatens no one but contributes to the shield behind which the whole region can develop socially and economically.

"Mr President, under your leadership, the Philippines stands as a recognized force for peace and security in Southeast Asia through its bilateral effort and through its role in Asean which is the focus of our regional policies in Southeast Asia. Mr. President and Mrs. Marcos, the United States deeply values its close friendship and alliance with the Philippines. We seek to use this visit to further strengthen our ties with your country."

Since the recent focus is now on regional security, it is important to note the vital role of the RP-U.S. Mutual Defense Board [MDB] in coordinating, with prior authorization of the Philippine Government, the Annual Cope Thunder exercise involving the training in Clark Air Base of the Royal New Zealand Air Force, Royal Thai Air Force, Royal Australian Air Force, the Singapore Air Force, and the Korean Air Forces as well as the U.S. Marine Corps in Fort Magsaysay.

These are the positive and concrete contributions of the Republic of the Philippines to regional peace and stability that apparently are not known or have been overlooked by some of our allies in their recent public statements concerning our present situation. While the Philippines is committed to the full implementation of its treaty obligation under international law, we hope that our allies will likewise take into full account the vital role that our people play, at great risk, in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Lastly, since we are also commemorating the 40th anniversary of the United Nations this year, I believe it is equally important to consider the crucial role this organization has played, and continues to play, in preventing the outbreak of global conflagration during the past 4 decades. Indeed, the preamble of the UNESCO Constitution has aptly said that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." Perhaps, MDB should also address itself to the urgent need to promote greater amity, understanding, and cooperation amongst Filipino and American peoples to buttress our historic alliance into a solid foundation.

In this spirit, may I invite your Excellency, admirals, generals, officers and men of the armed forces of the Philippines and the United States distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen to raise your glasses and join me in a toast to His Excellency, President Ronald Reagan, head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the United States of America, for his continued good health, happiness and well being, and to an enduring and mutually beneficial military alliance between RP and U.S.A.

#### PRC PROPOSES CORRECTING TRADE IMBALANCE

HK281138 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] China is exploring more avenues of trade with the Philippines to bring about an equitable balance of trade. [Words indistinct] Chinese Ambassador to the Philippines [name indistinct] said the move also aims to promote brisker trade between the two Asian countries. He noted that the trade balance is still unfavorable to the Philippines since diplomatic ties were set up 10 years ago. He attributed this to comparatively heavy purchases of Chinese crude oil, (?compared) to the small volume of products China has been buying from the Philippines.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON USE OF NEW LOAN

HK280409 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 May 85 p 2

[Text] Approximately \$700 million of the \$925-million new commercial loan from the country's creditor banks will be used for settling the country's interest arrears, Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said last Friday. The remaining \$225 million, Fernandez explained, will be used by the CB "for general balance of payments purposes." This means that this amount may be used by the CB to fund the country's import requirements.

The CB governor also noted that only about \$250 million out of the \$400-million first drawdown on the loan facility will be used for settling interest arrears. He estimated that the first drawdown can be made in late June or early July, after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) releases the second tranche of its standby credit facility to the country.

CB sources said that computations indicate that about \$730 million will be used for settling interest arrears, including \$191 million in arrears which had been due before Oct 17, 1983, when the country's moratorium on debt repayments started.

In a talk with reporters Friday night, Fernandez confirmed earlier reports that the IMF had agreed to looser monetary policies for the year. "This is because they are very pleased with our adjustment program, which they consider to be one of the most successful among countries in similar debt crises," he explained.

Fernandez, however, emphasized that the CB does not intend to come close to the monetary ceilings. BUSINESS DAY earlier reported (see May 24 issue) that the revised ceilings on reserve money -- the new money the CB creates that determines total funds' availability -- for the rest of the year are substantially higher than the ceilings the IMF had originally set. For example, the ceiling on reserve money level for the end of this month was set at P [pesos] 34.4 billion, or P3.4 billion more than the ceiling that had been set for March.

ENERGY MINISTER ON INCREASED OIL STOCK INVENTORY

HK271154 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 May 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] The country's oil stock has been raised to 65-70 days from the previous inventory level of 55-60 days, ensuring a stable supply of crude oil. This new inventory level is equivalent to 10.7-11.5 million barrels. According to Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco, the improved oil inventory level was made possible by the availability of foreign exchange and the soft prices in the world oil market.

The signing of the \$3-billion trade facility in New York recently, he added, helped in the normalization of oil inventory as this would allow oil companies to resume availing themselves of foreign credits for 180 days. At the height of the dollar shortage, oil companies bought crude from their suppliers on a credit term of 30-60 days, the main reason for the decision to reduce the oil inventory to the 55-60 day level.

Velasco also said that the government is encouraging two private oil companies -- Philipinas Shell Petroleum Corp and the Caltex (Phils). Inc. -- to buy more oil from the spot market to take advantage of the low spot prices. While the contract price of crude is \$28 per barrel, spot prices range from \$27.20-\$27.40 a barrel.

At present, 20-25 percent of the total oil supply of the country comes from spot market. Government-owned Petrophil Corp. does not buy from the spot market because its crude oil purchases are made under government-to-government contracts.

RAMOS ON NEED FOR RURAL INFORMATION NETWORK

HK280035 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 May 85 p 2

[Text] Pagadian City -- Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, has stressed the need of a more effective information network down to the barangay level for the people to be aware of the threats posed by the communists. Ramos said that while political parties conduct their campaign as days before an election, the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army are conducting their campaign seven days a week, 30 days a month and 365 days a year without let-up. He said the people should be informed of the evils of communism trying to supplant democracy.

Ramos, in talks with provincial and town officials of Zamboanga del Sur, said the establishment of the integrated security defense plan for each city and town all over the country is necessary to ward off the CPP-NPA threat. The establishment of an effective intelligence network is one aspect that will preempt any communist infiltration and attack in a particular area once the integrated security defense plan is set in motion, he said. This will be complemented by the government's civic action projects in various areas of the country, particularly in rebel infested areas. The civic action projects includes construction of farm to market roads, irrigation canals, waterworks systems, schoolbuildings and other projects that would directly benefit the people, Ramos said. He also said the transfer of police supervision and control to the mayors would greatly boost the anti-insurgency drive of the government in places threatened by the CCP-NPA.

GUERRILLA ATTACKS LEAVE 47 DEAD IN 4 DAYS

HK280404 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] At least 47 people were killed in three communist guerrilla attacks in the past 4 days in Negros Occidental, Samar, and Kalinga-Apayao. A military spokesman said 12 soldiers were killed yesterday [27 May] when about 150 guerrillas of the New People's Army stormed an Army post in Isabela in Negros Occidental. Guerrilla casualties were not known as they usually carry away their dead and injured. At least 15 rebels, 3 soldiers and militiamen, and a civilian were killed in a raid Friday at Maslog town in eastern Samar. On Saturday about 200 guerrillas raided the northern town of Kapugao in Kalinga-Apayao Province. Eight soldiers, 12 guerrillas, and 2 civilians were killed.

THREE NPA SQUAD MEMBERS KILLED IN ILOCOS

HK281200 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Three members of a 12-man NPA liquidation squad responsible for the ambush slaying of Captain Alfonso Llanos have been killed in separate encounters with the military. LLANOS belonged to the 513th Engineer Construction Company at Barangay Subic, Pagudpud, Ilocos Norte. That report from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] This was reported to Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos by Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Francisco, commanding officer of the 15th Infantry Battalion based at Barangay (Saud), Pagudpud, during his visit to Pagudpud last week. Col Francisco told Gen Ramos that Llanos was implementing the national civic action program of President Marcos in Pagudpud when he was waylaid by the NPA liquidation group. Discovered by elements of the 15th Infantry Battalion at the scene of the encounter at Barangay Katanglaran Sulsuna and at Barangay Sisiluan Dumalweg were five high-powered firearms including two M-16 rifles and three sidearms and voluminous subversive documents and assorted personal belongings of the NPA group. [end recording]

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